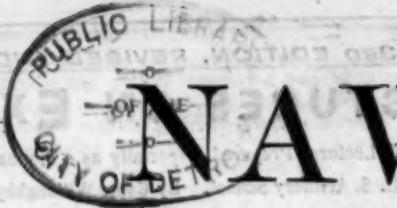


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throughout, and have made mention especially of the advice and help constantly given them by Army officers. The enlisted strength, which is a great deal to the point also, have been more than satisfied with their treatment, their brothers in arms in the Regular force giving them no end of assistance, and it was no unusual sight to see parties of Regulars assisting the State troops in the pitching of their tents, making camp, etc., and giving them any kind of aid or advice it was in their power to do. General Randolph, Chief of Artillery, is quoted as saying: "We will have 15,000 men in the maneuvers next autumn. This year they exceeded our expectations. The cost was not great, but whatever it was, the game was worth the candle. There will be an official report drawn up for submission to the authorities, and I am sure they will approve the exercises to the utmost degree. Officers and men learned much which they could not otherwise have learned. Fort Riley is an ideal place for the troops. I believe next year the Secretary of War will have 15,000 troops here."

The expert opinion of the London Times' correspondent upon the German maneuvers is less favorable at the finish than at the start. This correspondent sums up the general criticisms in the words of "a great English authority of varied experience in the art of war," presumably Lord Roberts, who seems to have satisfied himself that "there would be little that the Germans could teach us on the battlefield." "Such an outspoken comment if it were really made," the Army and Navy Gazette says, "savors a little of too plain speaking, but it may be recommended to those who are ever so eager to minimize the value of our fighting material, and detract from the efficiency of our army. If we require more definite views we may find them in the letters of the correspondent. He was not greatly impressed with the marching powers of the German infantry, and he was at no pains to conceal his disapproval of the manner in which the German cavalry was handled, especially by the Kaiser himself on at least one occasion. He is not enthusiastic about the German artillery, the general armament of which, he tells us, the 7.7 quick-firing Krupp is not so good a weapon as the new French gun."

It was eminently appropriate that the first trial before the Permanent Court of Arbitration should have as its principals the United States and Mexico, the only two of the American powers that participated in the International Peace Congress at The Hague by which the tribunal was established. The litigation concerned the claim of the United States to a share of the Pius Fund—a fund created in the seventeenth century by Spanish philanthropists for the education of Indians in California. After the territory now known as the State of California passed under the control of the United States as a result of the Mexican War, a claim was presented to Mexico for a portion of the Pius Fund for the maintenance of the Indian missions of California. The matter has been the subject of controversy for half a century and finally both governments agreed to submit it to the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Under the decision of that body Mexico is required to pay to the United States the sum of \$1,420,682 in Mexican currency, together with a perpetual payment of \$43,051 annually for the purposes for which the original fund was created.

When the Navy Department was first advised of the recent earthquake in Guam, it was believed that no funds were available for the relief of those inhabitants of the islands whom the disaster had impoverished. It has been decided, however, that inasmuch as the entire island is classified as a naval station, it comes within the scope of the current appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the Department has accordingly authorized Admiral Wildes, to expend \$15,000 in repairs on naval property in Guam, part of the money to be spent for materials and the rest for labor. This program will afford employment for a considerable number of the islanders, who will thus be enabled to buy provisions, and other necessities from the supplies, which have already been sent from the naval stations at Cavite, P. I. The prompt action of the Navy Department in this matter will undoubtedly prevent any active distress in Guam and meet the requirements of the habitants until their larger needs are provided for by Congress.

Col. James Forney, commanding the 1st Brigade of United States marines in the Philippine Islands, accompanied by Capt. E. A. Jonas and Lieut. Arthur McAllister, of his staff, sailed from Cavite on the naval collier Pompey on Aug. 20, to inspect the United States marines stationed at Olongapo, Morong and Subig under the command of Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman. Colonel Forney made a thorough and complete inspection of all the troops stationed there (about 500), and of all the buildings, including the new officers' quarters recently built. Olongapo is in a peculiar position, as a portion of the naval reservation has been taken away, and this will probably result in the detaching of Comdr. Uriah R. Harris, U.S.N., recently appointed governor of the district, the station reverting to the marines, also in the reduction of the marine strength, as the stations of Subig and Morong will doubtless be drawn in. Colonel Forney and his party returned to Cavite on the U.S.S. Quirós on Aug. 23.

Evidently the Crown Prince of Siam, who is now in the United States on a pleasure tour, is a young gentleman of taste and discernment. This much was made clear when, in reply to a Washington questioner who asked what he had seen in America that interested him

most, he said: "Your women and your soldiers." The Prince has quickly discovered two of America's most glorious institutions. Yet this is not strange. They couldn't conceal their superlative merits if they tried. Considering the number of wives allowed a Prince of Siam this young man would be able to satisfy the ambition of several American families for titled alliances.

Secretary Root having decided to reduce the Army Transport service between San Francisco and Manila to one vessel each month, has turned over to the Navy Department the transports Grant, Hancock, Lawton, and Relief. These vessels were not disposed of when, with others, they were offered for sale some time since. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to fit the Relief up as a naval hospital ship, to assign the Hancock and Grant training ships on the Pacific coast, probably in Puget Sound, and to convert the Lawton into a naval transport, on the route between San Francisco and the Philippines calling at Guam en route. The crews of these vessels will remain as heretofore for a period and the Navy will not man them for the present.

There was only one thing wrong in the report published in the daily newspapers a few weeks ago to the effect that the U.S.S. Iowa had gone aground in South American waters, and that was that the story wasn't true. The whole matter is effectually disposed of in the following despatch to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Station, under date of Puerto Militar, Oct. 13: "Herald reports Sept. 11 and 13 just received relative Iowa's grounding. Has not been near locality mentioned nor grounded anywhere."

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union of Norfolk, Va., on Sept. 13, the following letter was framed and adopted to be sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Moody and to the Congressmen and Senators of Virginia: "It having come to our notice that a vacancy will soon occur in the Steam Engineering Bureau by the retirement of Admiral Melville, it was unanimously endorsed that President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Moody be respectfully requested, in the name of labor as well as for the general good, to promote Capt. J. A. B. Smith to chief of the Steam Engineering Bureau, and that our Senator and Congressmen be asked to aid us in this movement."

Major Herbert S. Foster, 12th U.S. Inf., commandant at Fort Duchesne, Utah, sent in a report to Department of Colorado headquarters on Oct. 11 giving the result of his investigation into the Indian scare in Western Colorado. Major Foster states that there are no great number of Indians missing from the reservation, and that there is absolutely no disturbance whatever. He also reports that there is a small hunting party off the reservation, which was ordered back some days ago. The major states in conclusion that there is no trouble whatever anticipated, and that all reports to the contrary are pure fabrications.

The following officers will receive orders for sea in the immediate future if the crews of the ships noted can be secured in time, and notable additions to the fleet will in consequence ensue: Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro to the Raleigh; Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland to the Arkansas; Capt. William T. Swinburne to the Texas; Comdr. Richard Wainwright, the Newark; Comdr. Thos. S. Phelps, Jr., to the Marblehead; and Comdr. Vincen-don L. Cottman to the Wyoming. The Raleigh, Texas and Newark will take part in the maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea.

The following have been elected the officials of the Naval Institute for one year: President, Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. E. L. Beech; members of the Board of Control, Comdr. C. E. Colahan, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, Prof. P. R. Alger, Lieut. J. M. Poyer and Prof. N. M. Terry. The superintendent of the Naval Academy is ex-officio vice-president of the Institute. The Institute holds monthly meetings for the discussion of subjects of interest to naval officers and offers medals for annual competitive essays submitted by any officer of the Navy.

The following are the most recent appointments to the naval service from civil life: John L. Nelson, assistant surgeon; S. L. Barber, assistant paymaster; and Robert H. Nichols, of Chicago; Harry Shaw of Whittingsville, Massachusetts; and Burt F. Jennings of Haverhill, Mass., as acting assistant surgeons. These are not regular commissions but will be commissioned as soon as Congress meets.

Two of the three new British battle ships are to be named the Maori and the New Zealand. "The name of the third," the Engineer says, "has not been stated, but if ancient foes are to thus be handed down, the Zulu would be as good a name as any. We are a trifle sceptical of this system of nomenclature; In these days of Navy Leagues some names might be awkward—the Boer, for example."

The President's yacht, the Sylph, Lieut. William H. Buck, U. S. N., in command, has arrived from New York, at the Washington Navy Yard, where she will probably remain until spring. Unless the President should desire a short sea trip, following his convalescence.

Our correspondent at Fort Riley, whose excellent account of the closing of the Army maneuvers at that place appears in another column, says of them in a letter to the editor: "The militia officers, both those accompanying the troops and those who have been here as observers, have expressed themselves in unqualified terms as to the excellent and courteous treatment they have received

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., publishes in the September number of the *Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute* an article earnestly opposing the proposed change in the signal code of the Navy. He holds that the modified Myer code, known as the Army and Navy code and now employed in both Services, is the best signal system in the world, and that the proposition to replace it with an experimental code of forty-four characters together with a flag code of fifty-three flags, using an alphabet instead of a numeral code, "very ingeniously violates every principle of signalling, and wanders directly away from the paths which experience teaches us as the only safe ones to travel." Commander Niblack concedes that the present signal system may be still further improved by the installation of wireless telegraphy, but he does not approve the hand semaphore with which trials are to be made in the various squadrons, his reason being that it is not needed. Of the code now in use, he says: "You can do anything with it. If we are to have a hand semaphore system its alphabet should be given the same signification as in this code. If wireless telegraphy is coming in it must use this code. It is planned to use a dot-dash code, but if that is essential to its transmission then we can call our 1 a dot and our 2 a dash, but we will not take back the Continental Morse code. Any system which can be adapted to the Army and Navy code and insists on keeping its own should get short shrift. Simplicity, reliability, and as great rapidity as is consistent therewith. Let us tie down to this. It is astonishing what a little practice in signalling will do for ships. More of them ought to try it, and we would hear less about foreign signal systems, which are based on expertness in spite of methods inferior to our own. We have the best code in the world and let us realize it and live up to it." It is easy to send signals, but the success of any system has to be proved at the receiving end. To those who point to the rapidity with which signals are transmitted from British warships Commander Niblack offers this pertinent suggestion: "We admire the British smartness. With one of their flagships carrying some thirty-five in the signal staff, the test of efficiency is the poor harassed auxiliary or destroyer trying to catch a lot of smartly delivered signals. The annual British maneuvers show this. Our methods are much safer. We refuse to rate people for signal expertness. We demand that every line officer and every enlisted man in the deck force shall absorb all the signaling he is capable of. Experts develop naturally, but the dullest person, if he can read and spell, can make some headway, but it obliges us to keep our system as simple as possible."

Major William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U. S. A., whom Surgeon-General O'Reilly has detailed to represent the Army at the first Egyptian Medical Congress which assembles in Cairo on Dec. 10 for the discussion of tropical diseases, will be a unique personality in that gathering. And for this reason, that he is the only man who has demonstrated, by practical tests on a large scale, that the deadliest of tropical diseases, yellow fever, is a preventable disorder. Following up the discovery made by Major Walter Reed, Med. Dept. U.S.A., during the military occupation of Cuba, that mosquitoes were the principal if not the only means by which yellow fever is transmitted to humans, Major Gorgas instituted a campaign of extermination against these insects. The result of these efforts, together with vigilant measures to guard against contact with mosquitoes, is that the city of Havana has gone through more than a year without a single case of yellow fever—a condition without precedent in the three hundred years preceding. In view of this remarkable achievement, which distinguishes American intervention in Cuba as an inestimable boon to mankind, it is peculiarly fitting that the man who accomplished it should be chosen to represent the United States Army at Egypt's first Medical Congress. The presence of Major Gorgas in that body will of itself be enough to enlist international interest in its proceedings.

Even the Government is not secure against interference from organized labor, as clearly appears in a controversy which has arisen between the War Department and the Carpenters' Union of San Francisco. The troops recently brought back from the Philippines have filled the Army posts in the West to their full capacity, so that when the Fifteenth United States Infantry arrived from Manila a few weeks ago there was nothing to do but establish the regiment in camp at Monterey, Cal. As the War Department has neither authority nor funds to build permanent barracks for these troops, Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, commanding the Department of California, proposed to construct a cantonment at Monterey, the work to be done by the men of the Fifteenth, for a slight allowance in addition to the regular pay. The men are reported as eager to do this work rather than spend the winter in tents, and arrangements were made to carry the plan into effect when the Carpenters' Union suddenly came forward protesting to the War Department against the employment of enlisted men on any work that could be done by union men. The project has been halted, therefore, and nothing can be done until the Secretary of War passes upon the contention presented by the labor leaders. The question involved is whether the Government or the labor unions shall decide what work may be done by enlisted men of the

United States Army. It is important that this matter should be settled at once and for all in order to avoid misunderstandings hereafter.

Commander William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., hydrographer to the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, reports that the uncharted obstruction in Buzzard's Bay, near New Bedford, Mass., with which the U.S.S. Brooklyn was in collision during the recent joint maneuvers, has been located by the U.S. Coast Survey steamer Blake. The obstruction is described as a pinnacle rock, the summit of which lies 18.2 feet below the surface, and careful soundings show six fathoms of water on all sides of it. This information is in exact accord with a report submitted to the Navy Department by Admiral Coghlan, who used the Brooklyn as his flagship during the maneuvers, and who was on the bridge when the accident occurred. He stated that within a very short time of the mishap to the Brooklyn other vessels of his squadron passed over what was almost identically the same course without encountering any obstruction whatever, and that extensive soundings made as speedily as possible after his own ship struck showed from five to six fathoms of water in the immediate neighborhood of the point where the accident occurred. The discovery of this hitherto unknown rock proves the justice of the report of the naval board of inquiry which, after a full investigation, exonerated Admiral Coghlan, and the officers and crew of the Brooklyn from all blame for the accident.

King Edward's greeting to Major-Generals Corbin and Kenny, Brig-General Wood and Lieutenant McKinley, all of the United States Army, at Buckingham Palace on Oct. 13, was unmistakably hearty and sincere. Rarely indeed has the King's friendly regard for America and Americans been more strikingly manifest than on this occasion, when, in expressing his pleasure in meeting his visitors, he declared, "We are not only friends, but relations." The English welcome to the American generals may have been somewhat less demonstrative than that which they receive in Germany, but certainly it was not less cordial or genuine. The treatment accorded to these officers in England, not only by King Edward but by the officers of his army and the leading civilian officials, was refreshingly unaffected, straightforward and fraternal in both spirit and manner. The King's manifestation of interest in the American Army, his expressions of friendship for President Roosevelt and his assurance of efforts to arouse British interest in the St. Louis Exposition, were all so frank and earnest that we cannot but regard the English greeting to the American officers as the most important as well as the most glorifying incident of their European sojourn.

Among the pleasing and entirely harmless demonstrations of sentiment in greeting to Prince Henry of Prussia during his visit to the United States last winter was the extensive publication of a fanciful story to the effect that Frederick the Great once presented a sword to Washington bearing the inscription "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest," and that this sword was preserved in the State Library at Albany. This was intended to show that Prussia's friendship for the United States began at a very early day, just as Prince Henry's visit was meant as an assurance that this friendship had increased steadily ever since and could never be destroyed. To ascertain whether the German archives contain any record of the alleged presentation, Mr. Hugh Hastings, State Historian of New York, recently addressed a letter of inquiry to the United States Embassy at Berlin, a reply to which has been made by Mr. John B. Jackson, Secretary of the Embassy. Mr. Jackson says that the German Foreign Office can find no record of the matter in question and he adds, "Consequently I am afraid that the tradition that such was the case was not founded on fact." It looks, therefore, as though the sword story—pretty as it is—would have to be classified as modern fiction, and not as ancient history.

As illustrating the fairness and absolute good faith of the United States in its dealings with the new government of Cuba, it is interesting to note a transaction completed two or three days ago by Col. Clarence R. Edwards, United States Army, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. In a recent examination of some accounts relating to the American occupation of Cuba, Colonel Edwards discovered that a balance of \$29,295 was due to the Cuban Government on certain building projects. The Chief Quartermaster of the United States forces in the island found it necessary to erect a number of buildings, using for the purpose United States funds. These sums were afterward reimbursed to the United States out of the Cuban insular funds, and the accountants in Washington, in making a final settlement, discovered that by an inadvertence the Cuban treasury had overpaid the United States \$29,295 on account of these buildings. A check for the amount of the overcharge was therefore presented by Colonel Edwards to the Cuban Minister in Washington and the account stands balanced. The incident merely exemplifies the American way of doing things.

A correspondent, who appears to have considered the subject carefully, says: "During my naval service I have noticed the sending of officers as instructors to the

Naval Academy, whose special qualifications as teachers were not conspicuous. Many of them would return there directly from sea duty, of course more or less behind the times. I would suggest these constituents, in these days of reform and progress at the Academy, to make good 'whole.' 1. Adoption of the French thoroughness in theoretic sciences, as exemplified in their various écoles polytechniques, etc. 2. Utilization of naval officers returning from sea enough to keep in touch with actual experience on board war vessels afloat. 4. Special instructors for such fields as English composition, literature, etc. 5. Foreign men of special training to teach Spanish, French, German, etc., as may be considered desirable. It has long been observed that the mere officer-graduate of the Naval Academy is, to a marked degree, apart from the world of the college educated man in our American life in general. Such partial isolation naturally produces incorrect ideas of the relative value of himself and others."

In order to check a growing tendency to increase the number and to enlarge the size of reports from the various bureaus of the Navy Department, the President has instructed Secretary Moody to devise some means whereby such documents may be lessened in both bulk and frequency. The President believes that these reports are made to include a large amount of matter which could properly be omitted, and that if this were done, the really important points remaining would command a more general consideration than is the case at present. The amount of labor expended in preparing the reports of the various bureaus of the Navy Department, and the several departments of the War Department, is so enormous that the officials in charge would doubtless hail with delight any system whereby it may be reduced without impairing the official and technical value of such documents. If the heads of the two departments will show how this can be done—and there must be some way—it is safe to say that the method would be gladly and promptly adopted.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has so far completed the arrangements for the forthcoming maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea, that he can count with reasonable certainty upon the assembling of the three participating squadrons on the date originally selected. It is Admiral Taylor's expectation that all the vessels to take part in the maneuvers, with the exception of the San Francisco, which will be delayed by repair work, will be assembled at Culebra Island on December 5. This will make it necessary for the North Atlantic Squadron to sail from its rendezvous in Hampton Roads, about November 20, and for the South Atlantic and European Squadrons to start from the limits of their stations about the same time. It is intended, however, that the torpedo flotilla, colliers, repair ships, tugs and other auxiliary vessels shall sail at an earlier date than that fixed for the squadrons, in order that they may be present off Culebra, and ready for emergencies when the warships arrive. The maneuvers will be conducted with all possible secrecy, but it will be interesting to note how they are regarded by the commanders of the four German warships and of the considerable number of other foreign naval vessels now cruising in West Indian and Central and South American waters.

Concerning the recent meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar of Russia, a correspondent of the London *Fortnightly Review* tells an interesting and suggestive story. It is to the effect that as the two monarchs parted, each sailing away in his own ship, the Kaiser signalled to the Czar: "The Admiral of the Atlantic to the Admiral of the Pacific." The correspondent declares that the Kaiser has no humor in his make-up, that his message was not intended as a joke and that it must be taken seriously. Perhaps, then, it means that he and the Czar have negotiated a little deal whereby Germany is to become the boss of the Atlantic, and Russia the boss of the Pacific. But if that is the arrangement, it is going to be mighty rough on John Bull and Uncle Sam, both of whom regard themselves as possessing certain rights in the oceans mentioned. However, neither the British Navy nor that of the United States has yet been ordered off the sea, so that possibly the deal is like the price of corned beef—subject to change without notice.

The estimates for the improvements intended for the Washington Gun Factory plant have been submitted to Secretary Moody for approval, and amount to the sum of \$386,740, all of this sum coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Many improvements are contemplated for the Government powder factory at Indian Head, and it is understood that the Secretary is in thorough accord with the ideas advanced by the Bureau of Ordnance as to the importance of maintaining this fine plant in the most efficient condition possible.

Bids have been opened for the construction of the stone dry dock at the Charleston, S. C., naval station, but the award has not been made; it is probable however, that the Virginia Engineering and Constructing Company, of Richmond, Va., will get the contract, the bid of this company falling within the amount appropriated for the work.

We send with this number of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** a very complete index of Volume 39 which closed with our issue of Aug. 30, 1902. A title page will be sent without charge to any one wishing it for binding.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications at its meeting this week considered the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army that immediate steps be taken to furnish the Army with a new and modern field gun. It will be remembered that the Board, at one of its recent meetings, considered the reports on the trials of field guns and recommended that three months more time be given to the inventors or owners of the Erdhardt, Lewis, and Wheeler guns to make improvements and that then a final test be made of the three and one of them selected for the Army. Since this recommendation was made the Erdhardt people have notified the Secretary of War that the three months is not sufficient time for them to make such improvements as are designated by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in view of the fact that they are located abroad. Also two other concerns, the Vickers-Maxim Company and the Cottrell Company of Belgium have applied to the Secretary to be allowed to submit long recoil field guns at the second test. Both the Secretary of War and General Crozier think it very necessary that the Army be immediately supplied with a modern, up-to-date field gun, and the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has been returned to the Board by the Secretary with the request that steps be taken immediately, and without further tests, to make a field gun for the Army, combining the best points of the Erdhardt and Wheeler guns. The breech mechanism of the Erdhardt is considered very desirable, and if adopted for the Army, the Erdhardt company will be paid a royalty. There were no features of the Lewis gun which were recommended for adoption in the composite gun recommended by the Chief of Ordnance. In effect the action taken by Secretary Root upon the recommendation of General Crozier means that the Wheeler gun will be adopted with the Erdhardt breech mechanism.

Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., is so greatly impressed with the gymnastic training given to the enlisted men of the British army, that he is strongly in favor of introducing the system or something like it into the United States Army. He proposes, therefore, that the War Department shall bring to the United States a dozen of competent British non-commissioned officers to demonstrate the system and that it shall send a similar number of American non-commissioned officers to England to study the method and qualify themselves as instructors. General Young witnessed an exhibition of gymnastics and the "setting up" drill by the British troops at Aldershot a few days ago, and speaks of it as follows: "The gymnastic exhibition we saw at Aldershot beats anything we have got in the way of smartness. The men who took part in it were non-commissioned officers qualified as gymnastic instructors. It was the finest thing I have ever seen in that line, and I feel sure that an interchange of experiences in this branch of military training will be of mutual benefit to both countries. Lord Roberts received my suggestion with regard to the British soldiers going to the United States, and picked out the team to go with the greatest enthusiasm." Adjutant General Corbin, U.S.A., who accompanied General Young, finds little difference between the American and British Services. "They have their common joys and sorrows, perfections and defects," the General remarks, "and in the administration of such a place as Aldershot I found everything much as I would at, say, Fort Leavenworth, but the personnel of the enlisted men is vastly different. The men in the British ranks cannot begin to compare, from the point of view of brains, education and initiative, with the men who compose America's non-commissioned Army."

As the result of increased effort the Navy Department is meeting with better success in recruiting men for the service than it did a few months ago, when the applicants for enlistment were discouragingly few in number. This increase has been obtained, too, with no relaxation of the standards of fitness, as is shown by the fact that an entire group of fifteen young men who presented themselves to Surgeon Edward S. Bogert, Jr., U.S.N., for examination at Jamestown, N.Y., a few weeks ago, were rejected, most of them because of defective vision. Notwithstanding the reported gain in recruiting, it is morally certain that, without authority from Congress to enlarge the enlisted force, the Navy will experience an embarrassing shortage of men in the near future. The ships about to be placed in commission, together with those under construction or authorized, will require a force which is yet to be recruited and trained. Due regard for the best interests of the Navy should impel Congress to authorize the immediate enlistment, not of a paltry 3,000 or 5,000 men, but of enough to provide a full complement for every ship now in or soon to be added to the national fleet.

Officers from Fort Snelling, Minn., were dined at the Commercial Club, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8, as the guests of representative men of that city. There were more than one hundred people at the table. Ex-Mayor James Gray was introduced as toastmaster by President A. C. Paul. Mr. Gray alluded jocosely to

the late Ames administration. Public safety, he said demanded the presence of the soldiers to protect the people of Minneapolis from their police force. Acting Mayor D. P. Jones welcomed the guests in behalf of the city of Minneapolis. W. H. Eustis, former mayor, introduced as the man "who could not be governor because he was fortunate enough to have been born in America," replied in happy vein. Brig. Gen. William Quinton and Col. Jacob Kline were given a rousing greeting when they responded to the toasts, "The Troops" and "Fort Snelling and the Department of Dakota." Other speakers were: Congressman Loren Fletcher, Col. George E. Pond, Henry Deutsch, John G. Baxter and William C. Gregg, of St. Paul. The invited guests, attired in full uniform, were: Brig. Gen. William Quinton, Col. Jacob Kline, Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Major Wilber E. Wilder, Major John S. Mallory, Capt. William M. Morrow, Capt. Herman Hall, Capt. R. McA. Schofield, Capt. E. W. McCaskey, Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, Chaplain James Ossewaarde, Lieut. George C. Mullen, Lieut. George D. Freeman, Lieut. Neil A. Campbell, Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, Lieut. L. C. Bennett and Lieut. William P. Kitts.

The President this week revoked the appointment of Ward K. Wortman, a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and commissioned him an ensign in the Navy, his commission bearing date of July 1, 1902. It was announced several weeks ago that Wortman had been selected, upon final graduation from the Naval Academy for appointment in the Marine Corps. He stood well upon graduation and was selected largely because of this standing, as the Commandant of the Marine Corps had protested against the practice of selecting each year for his corps the man graduating lowest in his class. Ensign Wortman protested to the Navy Department that he been treated unjustly, by being appointed to the Marine Corps, calling attention to the fact that certain cadets who had entered the Naval Academy with him had been dropped for deficiency, had later obtained appointments in the Marine Corps, some of them now holding rank of captain. His contention was, and it seems a just one to us, that it was eminently unfair to place him lower in rank than men who had been obliged to drop out of his class at the Naval Academy. The Navy Department, after considering his claim, recommended to the President that the young man be transferred to the line of the Navy as an ensign, with the rank he would have held if not appointed to the Marine Corps.

While driving spikes for the launching ways for the U. S. S. Connecticut, under construction at the Navy Yard, New York, on October 13, obstructions in the ground were met with which it is believed are the timbers of the British prison ship Jersey, used during the Revolutionary War. The supposed half burned hull of the ship is lying under twelve or fourteen feet of dirt and water near the water front at the yard and directly at the foot of Main street. Civil Engineer Bellinger, U. S. N., who is in charge of the work which is being done on the launching ways, said that there can be no doubt that the hull which has been found is that of the prison ship. The timbers of the hull are believed to be in perfect condition. The borings which have been made have established the fact that the hull is of oak and teak wood. Suggestion has been made by some historical society to dig the hull out. The work could be done, it is estimated, for about \$500. This, however, would cause some delay, and the consent of the Navy Department would have to be obtained. It is thought likely that valuable relics may be found in the hull. Unless action is taken quickly, however, in the matter of investigating the hull, it will soon be battered to pieces with the spiling.

Two important changes have occurred this week in the personnel of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Surg. M. H. Crawford, who has been in the Navy for about twenty-five years, resigned his commission, and the unexpired portion of two years' suspension of Surg. Emlyn H. Marsteller was remitted. Surgeon Crawford, it is understood, resigned from the Service rather than continue on sea service for an indefinite period. It seems that he served three years at sea in Philippine waters and returned to this country expecting, of course, that he would be granted the usual three months' leave of absence. The Navy Department, however, immediately assigned him to recruiting duty, from which he was finally detached and ordered to sea for duty on the Chicago on the European station. He has now been ordered to this country and upon his arrival his resignation will be accepted. The unexpired portion of the suspension of Surgeon Marsteller was remitted upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Navy, who represented that the Navy required, at this time, the services of every officer of the Medical Department. Surgeon Marsteller was suspended upon recommendation of a court-martial, which tried him on the charge of drunkenness.

Under the title, "Notes of Military Interest For 1901," Lieut. Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., in charge of the Military Information Division of the War Department, has issued a volume which presents a comprehensive survey of military progress throughout the world during the year under review. The work was compiled by Capt. E. A. Edwards, Capt. J. S. Herron, Lieut. H. B. Ferguson and Lieut. R. S. Clark, all of the Army, and it consists largely of reports prepared by U.S. Mil-

tary Attachés to our legations in foreign capitals. These attachés were: At Vienna, Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th U.S. Cav.; at Copenhagen and Stockholm, Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Art. Corps, U.S.A.; at Paris, Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Art. Corps, U.S.A.; at Berlin, Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr, 9th U.S. Cav.; at Berne, Major G. R. Cecil, 3d U.S. Inf.; at St. Petersburg, Capt. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th U.S. Cav.; at Pekin and Seoul, Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th U.S. Cav. In addition to the papers contributed by these officers, the work contains a vast amount of important matter from the official reports and budgets of foreign governments. The volume includes numerous illustrations, diagrams and descriptive articles which will be of keen interest to the military profession.

After a period of increasing anxiety there is a reasonable assurance of a speedy ending of the coal strike, the operators and the miners having mutually agreed to submit their grievances to a board of arbitration which has already been selected by the President. The six gentlemen composing this board are citizens of the highest character and position, from whom the parties in interest, as well as the public, may confidently expect a just and honorable finding upon all matters placed before them. The selection of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, as a member of this board is particularly commendable. General Wilson is not only a distinguished soldier and engineer officer, having served as Chief of the Engineer Corps of the Army and in other positions of vast responsibility, but he represents those ideals which stand for law and order, for obedience to constituted authority, and for the resolute protection of public interests. A better man for the place to which he has been assigned could not be found.

Admiral Taylor includes in his estimates for the Bureau of Navigation an item of \$5,000 for the promotion of athletic sports and exercises among the enlisted men of the Service, and his recommendation is so practical and wholesome that it should receive the hearty approval of Congress. Anything calculated to keep men in sound physical condition and diminish the tedium of life on shipboard is a positive gain for the best interests of the Navy, and that both of these objects can be advanced by developing a larger interest in athletics admits of no doubt whatever. It is Admiral Taylor's desire to offer prizes for field sports, boat races and other athletic contests among the men of the enlisted force, and rational observers will agree that the money spent for such purposes would be simply an investment in behalf of higher efficiency in the naval Service.

That the board of Army officers assembled at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to examine enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant should report that 42 candidates have passed the necessary examinations is a fact which serves as conclusive evidence of the high soldierly excellence of the enlisted force. The men thus advanced to the commissioned service are thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of their profession: they have conformed to exacting standards of fitness, and their promotions are all in line with the best interests of the Army. The advancement of so large a number of men from the ranks in a single budget cannot fail to strengthen the spirit of emulation among the members of the enlisted force.

Under a new ruling of the Post Office Department, when the addresses of members of the Army or Navy are changed in consequence of official orders, mail matter of the second, third and fourth classes may be forwarded to them the same as letters, without additional postal charges. All that is required is that the postmaster at the forwarding office shall be notified of the change of address and that the change is in pursuance of orders. This is a matter of simple justice, and this ruling will relieve members of both Services from an unfair regulation which has frequently subjected them to annoying delay and considerable expense.

The United States gunboat Princeton, Commander Selfridge landed at Nagasaki, Japan October 10, the crew of the American schooner Otelia Pedersen, Captain Hansen, which sailed from Whatcom, Wash., on July 24, by way of Port Townsend, July 31, for Hong Kong. The schooner was abandoned, with her rudder gone, on October 5, in latitude 23 degrees north and longitude 126 degrees east.

It is understood that Commander John E. Pillsbury, who commanded the so-called hostile squadron which was captured during the maneuvers by the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Higginson, will be assigned to duty as a member of the General Board of the Navy. Commander Pillsbury has been detached from the command of the Prairie and will be made an aide to Admiral Dewey.

Governors Island, N.Y., bade farewell to the Artillery garrison, the 52d Company leaving for Fort Rodman, Mass., the 49th for Fort Williams, Me., the 83d for Fort Revere, Mass., and the 8th Band for Fort Barraclough. Fortunately for the islanders the band of the 8th Infantry replaces the 8th Artillery Band.

Comdr. William E. Sewell, U.S.N., will relieve Comdr. Seaton Schroeder at the Island of Guam as naval governor. The latter will proceed home.

GENERAL HUGHES' REPORT.

Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, commanding the Department of California, in his annual report notes that in addition to the troops regularly assigned to the Department there has been a kaleidoscopic condition existing throughout the year in and about San Francisco in the expatriating and repatriating of troops pertaining to the Division of the Philippines, and in the distribution of recruits and casualties.

Various organizations and establishments have been set up and put in operation for the protection of the health and welfare of commands not pertaining to the regular departmental organizations. A commodious and well equipped hospital was maintained at the Presidio under the able and careful management of Lieut. Col. A. C. Girard, into which the sick from the Division of the Philippines were welcomed. Companies of convalescents were organized at the Presidio which were afterwards transferred to Angel Island and Benicia Barracks.

The demand for better instruction of the men enlisted for the Hospital Corps led to the organization of a school for the instruction of these men at Fort McDowell. The records show that 823 men have been sent to this school during the year and that 752 have been transferred for duty at stations or in the field; 342 of the number going to the Philippines. A school for instruction of Signal Corps men has been maintained at Fort McDowell, and 149 men have been instructed in telegraphy and signaling.

It was found that the large number of enlisted men being transferred to the Division of the Philippines were the cause of much annoyance through unfair dealings of small traders and agents from the city of San Francisco, and that disturbances were of too frequent occurrence. For this reason it was decided to establish a camp for this class of arrivals from which all business men and agents would be excluded. Such a camp, known as the Discharge Camp, was established on the east shore of Angel Island on Nov. 1, 1901. The number of men paid at this camp up to June 30, 1902, was 10,840. Amount expended for transportation, \$466,547.93; purchase of money orders, \$1,793,866.10; approximate total paid to discharged men, \$3,356,000.

A recruit camp has been maintained at the Presidio during the year, to which 10,416 recruits were sent from the Western States of the Republic. The losses in this camp by death was above the normal, but such a condition may be attributed to the fact that the great mass of recruits are young, away from former social influences and are somewhat reckless. The losses by discharge are too numerous, and it is expected that with the reduced activity in recruiting, greater pains will be exercised in the examination of applicants, and the probationary period will be enforced.

The military prison began the fiscal year with 333 prisoners and ended with 420, receiving 1,031 and discharging 580. Nineteen escaped and three died.

Three batteries of Field Artillery and the 28th, 29th, 30th, 66th, 67th, 92d and 105th companies, Coast Artillery, are the only organizations that have been in the Department during the entire year. The batteries of Field Artillery have had no target practice yet, but a suitable site has been found and this experience is to be had at some later date.

Efforts have been made and are still being made to find a suitable site for service range firing and in the meantime an effort is being made to provide a range for short distance firing on the Presidio reservation over which the recruits may be taught to use the rifle properly and given all the theoretical instruction so that a little practice at service ranges will qualify them for actual service.

The desertions in the Department numbered 826. These figures, General Hughes adds, are not pleasant to dwell upon. "Of course the loss in the recruit camp is not to be taken as an index of the character of the men now being recruited, as a very large percentage of desertions from that group are due to the fact that the men were guilty of some former offense which they could not conceal when they were brought in touch with men from all sections of the country who had seen previous service and who could identify offenders. But the losses in the Artillery cannot be explained away in that manner. They certainly indicated a lower order of men than those enlisted prior to 1898. It would appear to be a wise policy to try and select recruits with greater care now that the number required has been so greatly reduced."

There were no deaths from contagious or infectious diseases during the year. There were a few cases of variola in the command, but prompt isolation of the affected and vaccination of the command prevented the disease from spreading.

At Fort Rosecrans, General Hughes says, an entire post for two companies of Coast Artillery, and the usual buildings for the non-commissioned staff, administration, etc., are required. At Bonita Point, Cal., Lime Point Reservation, the work of the engineers is approaching completion and nothing has been done as yet looking to the housing of a garrison. At the Presidio, for sanitary reasons, it is necessary that some better shelter be provided for the depot of recruit instruction.

Contracts have been let and work begun in constructing new wharves at Forts Baker and McDowell. At the latter fort the water supply is precarious and apt to run short, and it is the intention to have a careful examination of the springs on Angel Island, during the dry season, to see if by some labor the supply of water cannot be increased.

Of the transport service General Hughes says in closing his report: "The administrative departments have spared no pains in their efforts to make this branch of our service a success. Since my assuming command of the Department of California it certainly has run with great smoothness and regularity."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Reports from the Island of Mindanao state that the United States troops operating against the hostile Moros are at Camp Vicars awaiting the completion of the trail leading from Iligan on the bay of that name to Lake Lanao. When that work is finished an attack will be made upon the Sultan of Bacolod, who remains obdurate and is increasing his defenses. Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner U.S.A., commanding in Mindanao, on Oct. 10 sent an ultimatum to the Sultan, reminding him of the heavy punishment recently inflicted upon the Maciu Moros and urging him to establish friendly relations with the Americans. The Sultan replied: "The Moros desire immediate war. They intend to adhere to the religion of Mohammed. Hence cease sending letters. The people do not desire American friendship." Friendly natives say that the Sultan of Bacolod has many rifles and that he is confident that he can repulse any attack by the American troops. General Sumner has been instructed

by Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, to refrain from fighting until it is forced upon him. It may be two or three weeks before the American column advances from Camp Vicars.

The fanatics known as "Dios Dioso" are again active in the western part of the Island of Samar. They have gained in strength and have become more aggressive, levying tributes upon towns and driving the traders away. The constabulary has increased its force by the enlistment of native Volunteers, and is preparing for an active campaign against the fanatics.

Brig. Gen. James F. Smith, formerly of the U.S. Volunteer Service, and more recently associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, has been appointed a member of the Philippine Civil Commission to succeed Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California, whose leave of absence from that institution expires June 30, 1903. Professor Moses resigns now in order that he may engage in Oriental travel before returning to the United States. Judge Smith is a prominent Catholic, and accompanied Governor Taft on his recent visit to the Vatican in Rome, returning with Governor Taft to resume his duties on the Supreme bench. He is a lawyer of prominence in San Francisco, and under President Cleveland's administration was deputy collector of the port of San Francisco. He is much respected by the Filipinos, and a great believer in their future under proper educational and industrial opportunities, which will be under charge of the executive department to which he will be appointed.

Archbishop Guidi, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, had a farewell audience with the Pope on Oct. 15. The Pontiff impressed the archbishop with the necessity for a speedy and satisfactory solution of the Philippine questions, adding that his slight acquaintance with Governor Taft was sufficient to convince him that the interests of the church had no need to fear injustice. The archbishop promised to do his utmost to carry out his instructions.

Manila is suffering from an extensive inflow of counterfeit American silver dollars which are believed to have come from China or San Francisco. The dollars are of silver, and of standard weight. They have been detected through the improper stamping of the word "liberty" on the goddess. The low price of silver insured to the makers of this counterfeit money a profit of 100 per cent. American silver circulates as gold in the Philippines.

MOBILIZING THE PENNSYLVANIA GUARD.

Capt. P. L. Weaver, referring to the mobilization of the Pennsylvania National Guard on October 7, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, among other things says:

"There was no hurry, inasmuch as there was no active outbreak to be surprised at the moment. The movement was carefully planned and its execution was deliberate. Like a well balanced machine the movement was begun as ordered and by the time this dispatch is laid before The Inquirer's host of readers, the troubled districts will be under military rule.

"The first orders issued gave the reason for the assemblage of the troops and to-day another order announced the details designating, generally, the districts which each brigade will cover. To the brigade commanders is left the specific disposition of the units of their respective commands and each brigadier understands thoroughly just where his men may be placed most advantageously.

"Wagons were gathered at the State arsenal. The camp and garrison equipage, ample in quantity and superior as to quality, was taken from the storage bins. From daybreak this morning until mid-afternoon, the teams came and went, and then there were twelve cars loaded, each with an average of fifteen tons, with the camp impedimenta necessary to soldiers in active service."

"To one not understanding matters, it seemed as if there was lack of snap—apathy; but those on the inside knew that this apparent indifference was only a part of the general plan of concentration. The precautions necessary in moving into what might prove to be a hostile territory were not neglected. The chances of running heavy-loaded troops trains over dynamite cartridges were weighed and it was determined to so control the movement that such danger should be placed at the minimum.

"Headquarters were established in Harrisburg temporarily, and the headquarters for 10,000 soldiers in active service was composed of one non-combatant looking man in citizen's clothing and occasionally other non-combatant looking men dropped in, exchanged a few words and strolled away. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott was at headquarters; Colonel Hulins, temporarily in command of the Second Brigade; Colonel Barnett, of the fighting Tenth, and several non-commissioned staff officers were among the visitors.

"Only one division staff officer, beside Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, put in an appearance. Major Beiter, aide to Major General Miller, reported himself ready for duty, and this notwithstanding that up to within a very few days he was occupying a bed in a hospital, suffering from severe injuries caused by a driving accident.

"It was very unwarlike, very prosaic. There was not a uniform to be seen, but there was an undercurrent of something doing, something impressive in the air. History was being made, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the nation."

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Brigadier General Amos S. Kimball appointed to succeed General Bisbee, retired, and who has himself been retired, entered the military Service as a 1st lieutenant of the 98th New York Volunteer Infantry November 27, 1861, serving until mustered out in May, 1864. He was appointed captain and A. Q. M. of Volunteers, April 7, 1864, and received the brevet of major of Volunteers, February 1, 1866, for faithful and efficient services in the Q. M. Department. During the war with Spain he was appointed colonel and Q.M. of Volunteers, and rendered efficient service. His first commission in the Regular establishment, was as captain and A.Q.M., November 19, 1866. Was promoted major and Q.M., October 11, 1883; lieutenant colonel and deputy Q. M. general, December 31, 1894, and colonel and A. Q. M. general, November 13, 1898.

Col. Leon A. Matile, appointed on October 7 to succeed Quinton, of the 1st Infantry, who was appointed Brigadier General, and retired, was born in Switzerland and entered the Army as a private in the 15th Infantry, December 3, 1863. His first commission was that of 2d lieutenant in the 24th Infantry,

March 7, 1867. Subsequently he served in the 11th, 14th and 15th Infantry.

Col. Chambers McKibbin, 24th Inf., appointed brigadier general Oct. 2, and retired, entered the Army as a private in the general service, September 22, 1862, and was appointed a 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 14th Infantry in September of the same year. He received the brevet of captain, August 18, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of North Anna River, Va., and during the operation on the Weldon railroad. He served during the war with Spain as a brigadier general of Volunteers.

Col. Walter T. Duggan, appointed Oct. 3, to succeed McKibbin of the 23rd Infantry, appointed Brigadier General and retired, was born in the Isle of Man. He entered the military service as a private in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, June 13, 1861, and was discharged in August, 1863, entering the Regular Army the following month as a hospital steward, in which capacity he served until March, 1867. His first commission was as 2d lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Jan. 3, 1867.

Col. John L. Rodgers, Art. Corps, promoted to brigadier general, Oct. 14, vice Quinton, retired, was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1856, being graduated May 6, 1861, and assigned to the 2d Artillery. He reached the rank of colonel and was assigned to the 5th Artillery June 1, 1867. He served during the war with Spain as a brigadier general of Volunteers.

Gen. William Quinton, recently promoted from colonel of the 1st Infantry, and retired, was born in Ireland and came to America at an early age, graduating from the Chicago High School in 1860. He was appointed 1st sergeant in the 19th Illinois Volunteers, June 17, 1861, and second lieutenant in November of the same year. He was honorably mustered out as first lieutenant Sept. 10, 1864. His first commission in the Regular Army was as first lieutenant of the 33d Infantry, June 12, 1867. He was promoted to a captaincy April 18, 1884, and was appointed successively major in the 14th Infantry, Sept. 16, 1898; lieutenant-colonel of the 27th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and colonel of the 1st Infantry, May 28, 1902.

The annual report for 1902 of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, made by Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles as president of the board, shows that there were 1,394 on the rolls June 30, 1901, and 1,399 on June 30, 1902, an increase of five. During the year temporary relief was given to destitute discharged soldiers (Volunteers and Regulars) who were not entitled to admission to the Home to the extent of 12,526 meals, and 295 were provided with lodgings for a few nights each. The disbursements were, for current expenses \$252,788.09, and for permanent improvements \$65,708.18. Of the beneficiaries there are 167 who served in the war with Mexico, 301 who served in the Civil War, and 326 who served in the Army since the commencement of the war with Spain. A total of 794 who had war (other than Indian war) service. The library of the Home now contains 8,147 volumes. Eleven daily and 16 weekly papers and 18 monthly magazines are provided. The daily average number of books issued was 77. The report of Insp. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, of his annual inspection of the Home, states that its discipline has been very laudable; over 90 per cent. of the average present committed no offense since last year's inspection. The principal offenses during the year were drunkenness, for which there were 118 trials and absence without leave for which there were 44 trials. General Breckinridge says: "It is a pleasant duty to bear witness to how greatly and in how many particulars this Home has improved and is still improving since my earlier inspections of it a dozen years ago. Its method of foundation was romantic and connected with a great name and event and its exterior appearance was then also fine, and many features of its internal management deserved earnest commendation, and as a whole it has won official and popular favor; but it is submitted, subject to the better judgment of its officers and the board of managers, and their superiors who have direct responsibilities in conducting and controlling it, that in every particular and in general effect and results it has decidedly improved. The possibility of doing still better in certain matters have been submitted with hesitation simply that such items may receive, if they have not already, or chance to deserve it, whatever consideration may appear to still be wise."

Picked men from troops I, K, L, and M, 4th Cavalry, U. S. A., gave an interesting mounted exhibition drill and Cossack riding at Handlan's Park St. Louis, Mo., October 7, in the presence of over 3,000 spectators. Lieuts. Charles T. Boyd and Anton Jurich commanded the men, which were divided into two detachments. The exhibition, which began with a cavalry drill, were most finely executed. The third number on the program was a magnificent exhibition of Cossack riding with cinches flying. The men standing erect in their stirrups, with the cinches of their saddles undone, jumped hurdles singly and by pairs, with seeming great ease. Three men were thrown in this exhibition, but none of them were hurt. The riding of Sergeant Haggerty of Troop L called forth especial applause. Riding doubles, leaping over and over the horse, and jumping on the horse at hurdles, were some of the features which followed the Cossack drill. There was also an abundance of circus acts, such as standing on head on the horse's back, hippodrome riding, three horses abreast and mounting from the rear. The rescue race, one of the most instructive and useful, was given with vim and in a realistic manner. Part of the troop are supposed to have been unhorsed, another portion pass them on the dead gallop, as they do the unhorsed men swing on behind, and facing the rear, open fire on the supposed pursuing enemy.

The battalion of Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Douglas, recently made a practice-march from that post to the Strawberry Valley, Utah, that was noteworthy not so much from the distances covered, as the character of the roads, and considering the heavy grades, the rate of marching accomplished. In the outgoing trip two mountain ranges and the spur of a third were crossed, the seventy miles being covered in four days. The last and most difficult day's march of twenty-four miles, on Daniels' Pass, was made in less than eight hours, marching time. The return trip of ninety miles was also made in four days, and the entire march was accomplished practically without a sore neck or shoulder among the animals of the command. The battalion was composed of the 12th Battery, Captain Sturgis, and the 22d Battery, Captain Cronkhite, with Major Califf in command.

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SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Richard H. Pratt announce the marriage of their daughter, Nanna, to Mr. Edgar Marvin Hawkins, on Thursday, Oct. 9, 1902, at Carlisle, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins will be at home Tuesdays after Dec. 12 at 426 Spruce street, Steelton, Pa.

Dr. W. Hemphill Bell, U.S.N., and Eleanor Yorke Parker, daughter of Medical Director J. B. Parker, U.S.N., were married at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14. Rev. J. De Wolf Perry, of Cavalry Episcopal Church, Germantown, officiating. There were no attendants, and only the immediate members of both families were present. Dr. Bell, who was recently detached from duty at Annapolis, has been a guest at the Naval Home. He is well known in Naval circles.

Miss Clara Esther Ripley was quietly married on Oct. 6 to Lieut. Fred B. Smith, 3d Inf., at Minneapolis, Minn. The engagement of Miss Edith Pardee, daughter of Mrs. L. D. Pardee, of Chicago, and sister of Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th U.S. Inf., to Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th U.S. Inf., has just been announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Donnel Canby, daughter of the late Major Samuel Canby, who resigned from the Army in 1868, to Mr. Joseph Dana Allen, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Vernon G. Owens and Miss Elizabeth Washington, daughter of the late Col. Thornton A. Washington, U.S.A., who resigned in April, 1861, were married at Washington, D.C., Oct. 8.

Miss Gertrude Izard, niece of Rear Admiral M. T. Edicott, U.S.N., was married on Oct. 1 at May's Landing, N.J., to Mr. Augustus Brunson.

Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 3d U.S. Cav., was married on Oct. 3 to Miss Sallie Hughes, daughter of Mrs. L. C. Hughes, a niece of Senator and Mrs. W. J. Buchan, and popular in society circles in Kansas City. Miss Hughes is also a cousin of Lieut. Fred Buchan, 3d U.S. Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunsaker will live at Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Paymaster Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N., was married on Oct. 14 in the Bishops Chapel, Buffalo, N.Y., to Miss Mabel Meredith, daughter of Mrs. Julian Meredith. The Merediths have traveled extensively in recent years, living mostly in Paris and New York. Formerly they resided here, in Oakland place. The bridesmaids were Miss Betty Warden, of New York; Miss Katherine Gill, of Medeville, and Miss Mary Gorton, of Buffalo. Mr. Sullivan Meredith was best man.

Dr. William Eugene Vose, son of Col. and Mrs. W. P. Vose, was united in marriage on Oct. 9, to Miss Irene Shields, at the home of the bride's parents. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. A. Pfauertahl in the presence of the immediate families, a few friends and relatives. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Miss Carolyn Shields was maid of honor, and Miss Viola Shields bridesmaid. Lieut. A. McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., was best man, and Lieut. Joseph W. Beachman and Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., acted as ushers. The bride was handsomely gowned in a creation of white satin and chiffon, elaborately trimmed with point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses; the maid of honor wore a handsome lace gown, with trimmings of light blue chiffon, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, and the bridesmaid was daintily attired in white organdie, and carried a shower bouquet of Jacqueline roses, tied with broad, red satin ribbon, the bride, with her attendants, on either side, thus forming the national colors, for the wedding was distinctly military in every detail. Throughout the house the flag was everywhere in evidence. The drawing room, in which the bridal bower of green was erected, was in green and white, with a profusion of palms, ferns and white flowers; the library and living room were in red and green, with quantities of brilliant salvia, and the dining room decorations and the table were entirely in green and white. At the reception which followed Chicago, Fort Sheridan, Lake Forest and other adjoining North Shore towns were well represented. Among the out-of-town guests present, and who were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Shields during the week were the groom's parents, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Vose, of New Orleans, where Colonel Vose is in command of the Artillery at Jackson Barracks; Mrs. W. S. Volkmar of California; Miss Suzanne Risteen, of Boston, and Capt. and Mrs. Elmore F. Taggart, 6th Inf., of Fort Leavenworth. The wedding presents were numerous and beautiful, and included several very handsome checks. Dr. and Mrs. Vose left last evening for the South and after a brief wedding trip will be stationed at Columbia Barracks, near Nashville, Tenn.

The wedding of Miss Florence Eveline Boothroyd and Mr. Carl M. Ruhlen, son of Major and Mrs. George Ruhlen, occurred at Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 29, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boothroyd, 936 South E street. The house was elaborately decorated—the parlor in green and white, and the dining room in pink and white. In the parlor ropes of green twined with roses and asters stretched from the chandelier to the four corners of the room, and the large window was a fairy bower of ferns and vines, with baskets of white flowers suspended by white satin ribbons, and a background of palms and ferns. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. G. Le Sound, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church. The bride wore a charming gown of white liberty satin, with long train, and her veil of silk tulle was fastened with bride rosebuds. The bodice of her gown was finished with rich Duchesse lace, and her bouquet was of bride roses. Her sister, Miss Bertha M. Boothroyd, attended her as bridesmaid, dressed in a dainty frock of white Swiss and Honiton lace, and carrying pink roses. Many beautiful presents were received. The guests who partook of the wedding supper were relatives and personal friends of the bride and groom. The happy couple took the 9:15 North Coast Limited to visit Major and Mrs. George Ruhlen, the parents of the groom, at Washington, D.C., where they will remain for a period of two months.

Miss Maria Isoline Howard was married Oct. 8 to Lieut. Joseph Gilbreth, 14th U.S. Inf., at the home of the bride in St. Paul, Minn. The wedding was witnessed by a great many of the friends of the bride and groom. One corner of the parlor was transformed into a bower made of American flags, ferns and palms. The ceremony took place just in front of a huge garrison flag. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Ambrose McNulty. Miss Mary Marship was the maid of honor and Conrad O. Searle was the best man. The bride's gown was of ivory white duchesse satin trimmed with point lace used at four generations of weddings, at Miss Howard's great-grandmother's, her grandmother's, her mother's, as well as her own. The skirt was quite plain, with a court train and applications of point lace. The bodice was nearly all of point lace. She wore a long tulle veil fastened to her coiffure with a pearl ornament. She carried bride's roses. Lieutenant Gilbreth was in dress uniform, including his sword. Miss Howard is the daughter

of the late Robertson Howard, of St. Paul, and comes from three of the oldest and best known families of the country, the Howards of Maryland, the Carusis of Washington, D.C., and the McFees of Baltimore. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. Wm. Quinton, Dr. James Beagles, U.S.A., and Major R. L. Hoxie, and other Army officers. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gilbreth will be at home after Nov. 15 at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich.

In the crypt of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, Oct. 15, Miss Eleanor Sarah Harris, daughter of Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harris, was married to Mr. Frantz Meurice Haverstick. The bride was given away by her father. Her sister, Miss Margaret Harris, was maid of honor. Mr. Robert Selden Hues was best man. A small reception was held in the apartment of the bride's parents, in Graham Court, Seventh avenue and 116th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Easton announce the marriage of their daughter, Pearl Daphne, to Lieut. Edward Shanley Addison, R.C.S., Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Camden, N.J. Mr. and Mrs. Addison will be at home Thursdays in November, 772 Pine street.

The marriage of Miss Rosa Febiger to Mr. Lucius Glenny was celebrated Oct. 11 in New Orleans, La., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John C. Febiger, in the presence of the relatives and a limited number of friends. Cut flowers, ferns and palms in profusion were used in the artistic decorations of the rooms. At one end of the parlor a bower of arching palms was arranged and under this the bridal couple stood during the ceremony, which was impressively performed by Rev. Father Downey. Miss Annie Febiger acted as maid of honor, very prettily gowned in white organdie trimmed with lace and carried a cluster of pink roses tied with pink ribbons. The bride was most becomingly gowned in white organdie trimmed with lace and tucks. A long veil of illusion fell in full graceful folds to the end of the train. The bridal bouquet was composed of bride roses and sprays of delicate fern. The bride, since her debut several years ago, has been most popular and was selected as Queen of the Carnival in 1900. She is the granddaughter of the late Admiral Febiger, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. Glenny, who were the recipients of numerous handsome gifts, left the same evening for a month's traveling through the North, and on their return will go to housekeeping in New Orleans.

Mrs. Algenon Chalmers has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Chalmers, to Mr. William Bryant, of Alexandria, Va.; the wedding will take place early in November. Miss Chalmers has been an acknowledged beauty and belle since she came out into society.

Miss Alice Norvell, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stevens T. Norvell, was married Oct. 16, at Washington, D.C., to Capt. John Elliott Hunt, U.S.A., in St. Margaret's church. Captains Alfred T. Smith, Joseph S. Herron and Michael J. Lenihan and Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, all of the Army, were ushers, and Lieut. James McD. Comer was best man; Miss Caroline Saunders, of St. Paul, Minn., was maid of honor, and the Misses May Catlin and Jennie Hunt were bridesmaids. A reception was given at the family residence, in N street. Captain and Mrs. Hunt will go to Fort Reno, Okla., where the former is stationed.

RECENT DEATHS.

Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross, U.S.N., retired, died at Lugano, Italy, October 13, from paralysis. He was born in Buffalo, N.Y., and appointed third assistant engineer in the Navy in November 1862; he served in the West Indian Flying Squadron, U.S.S. Tioga, and was sent home as one of the prize crew of the captured blockade-runner Granite State, 1863, was on special experimental duty at New York Navy Yard, 1863, and was on the U.S.S. Mendota, James River Flotilla, 1864-5, in action with forts above Howlett's. He took charge of the captured torpedo boat and delivered her to Commodore Radford at City Point, returning with crew to ship at Dutch Gap, and was in several actions with shore batteries. After the war with Spain he was fleet engineer of the North Atlantic fleet on the U.S.S. San Francisco. He was retired June 30, 1899.

Major Charles H. Bonesteel, 23d U.S. Inf., who died at sea of cholera, Sept. 24, while en route home from Manila to San Francisco on the transport Sherman, was born in Connecticut and was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from Dakota, July 1, 1872, graduating on June 15, 1876, as a 2d lieutenant, and being assigned to the 21st Infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant July 17, 1883, captain June 27, 1897. He was transferred to the 27th Infantry Aug. 19, 1901, and upon his being promoted major in May, 1902, was assigned to the 23d Infantry. He went with his regiment to Manila in May, 1898, and remained there for two years and a few months, participating in several engagements. In August, 1901, he was transferred to the 27th U.S. Infantry, and returned to this country in the late fall, only to be sent back to the Philippines with his new regiment within two months after his return. His last service was in the Moro country, where he was taken sick last May, but it was supposed that his illness was not serious. In the meantime promotion gave him another opportunity to return home. He leaves a widow and several children. His widow, under the name Mary G. Bonesteel, has published several books of children's stories based on her Army experiences that have met with favor. She has been actively interested in the Catholic summer school at Plattsburg since its establishment.

Major George B. Walker, 18th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Russell, Wyo., Oct. 10, from pneumonia. He was a native of Indiana, and appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from that State July 1, 1868, and was graduated a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 6th Infantry June 14, 1872. He was transferred to the 11th Infantry Jan. 24, 1900, and reached the grade of major in the 18th Infantry Jan. 29, 1900.

Major M. B. C. Wright died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 11. He was a native of Ohio and served during the Civil War with distinguished gallantry with the Army of the West.

Major John F. O'Brien, who died on Oct. 12 in Louisville, Ky., constructed the Confederate battery at Charleston, S.C., from which the first shot of the Civil War was fired. During the bombardment of Fort Sumter Lieutenant O'Brien was in command of Fort Pinckney.

George M. Bomford, Jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. G. N. Bomford, died at Pangasinan, P.I., Aug. 5, 1902.

Budd Healy Goudie, infant son of Lieut. Frank B. Goudie, Revenue Cutter Service, died at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 29.

David Austen, the oldest member of the Union Club of New York, died Oct. 9 at his home in New York city from heart disease following pneumonia. Mr. Austen was born in 1814 and was graduated from Amherst in

the same class with Henry Ward Beecher. He became a member of the Union Club in 1835. Two sons, one of whom is Col. David E. Austen, 13th N.Y., survive him.

Mrs. M. M. Corey, mother of Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th U.S. Inf., died at sea on the transport Sherman of cholera on Aug. 29 while en route from Manila to San Francisco.

Flarius Josephus Waters, who has just died in Washington, D.C., had been for the last 18 years in charge of the Navy Department printing office. He was a descendant of Capt. Alex. McKay, of Braddock's Army.

Capt. William J. Herring, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, died at Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 13, in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, from kidney trouble, aggravated by the shock of an operation. Captain Herring, who was born July 19, 1841, served in the Navy as ensign from July, 1864, to August, 1866, and has been in the Revenue Service since 1871. Twenty years of his service was on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes. For nearly five years he was on the Pacific coast, and for fifteen months of that time in Alaskan waters, where he rescued one hundred and forty Klondike miners who were cast away on a desert island. He was five years in the United States Life Saving Service at Chincoteague Island. During the war with Spain he was senior captain of the revenue fleet which was on duty on the Cuban coast. Captain Herring was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Royal Arcanum. His home was in Brooklyn, N.Y., at which place the funeral services were held.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces the death of Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, commanding 8th Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, on Oct. 11, at Scranton, Pa., while on duty with his command for the purpose of suppressing industrial disturbances. Colonel Hoffman was a faithful and respected officer of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for twenty-six years. He also served in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion as private in Co. D, 1st Minnesota Vol. Infantry, from Feb. 8, 1865, until the muster out of his company, Sept. 26, 1865. He further served his country as colonel of the 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., during the Spanish-American War, from the muster in of the regiment May 12, 1898, until its muster out March 7, 1899. Colonel Hoffman, says General Stewart, was a brave and faithful soldier, trusted by his superior officers, and respected by the men whom he commanded. In his death the National Guard of Pennsylvania loses a most valuable officer, one whose devotion to the Service and whose conscientious performance of duty endeared him not only to the officers and men of his immediate command, but to the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. William Garrard, a prominent and highly esteemed resident of Savannah, Ga., died in that city Oct. 11 after an illness of nine weeks. Mrs. Garrard was the sister of Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., the cousin of Brig. Gen. Henry G. Robert, Engineer Corps, retired, and the aunt by marriage of Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M. Department, U.S.A. She was the niece of the late Gen. Alexander R. Lawton, C.S.A. During the Spanish-American War, her husband, Col. William Garrard (captain in the Confederate army; afterwards, for many years lieutenant colonel of the Guards battalion Savannah), was lieutenant colonel of the 2d Georgia, and her cousin, Col. Alexander R. Lawton, was colonel of the 1st Georgia, U.S.V. She is survived by her husband and four young children.

Dr. William Reddick Whitehead, a distinguished physician, who died at Denver, Colo., Oct. 13, was the father of the wife of Capt. W. H. Allaire, 23d Inf. He was made a Knight of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus by the Czar in recognition of services during the Crimean war. He established the departments of medicine in the University of Colorado and the University of Denver.

Mrs. Ellen G. Lauderdale, wife of Willis E. Lauderdale, and mother of the wife of Capt. W. B. Elliot, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., U.S.N., died at Waverly, Mass., Oct. 15. He was the oldest officer of the Navy, being in his 90th year at the time of his death. Two sons, Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., also on the retired list of the Navy, and Commander James R. Selfridge, on the active list, survive him. A grandson, Thomas O. Selfridge, is a lieutenant in active service, and another grandson, Duncan L. Selfridge, is a midshipman at the Naval Academy. Admiral Selfridge was born in Massachusetts and appointed from that State to the Naval Academy Jan. 1, 1818. He was commissioned as lieutenant March 3, 1827; took part in an exploring expedition, 1829; was on the sloop Natchez, West Indian Squadron, 1830; frigate Delaware, Mediterranean Squadron, 1834; frigate North Carolina, 1837; and at the rendezvous, Boston, 1840. He was commissioned as commander April 11, 1844; served at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1845; on the frigate Columbus, East India Squadron, 1846; commanding sloop Dale, Pacific Squadron, 1848; commanding rendezvous at Boston, 1851-2; Boston Navy Yard, 1853-5; commissioned as captain Sept. 14, 1855; commanding steamer Mississippi, 1861; commandant at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, 1862-4; commissioned as commodore, July 16, 1862; commandant Navy Yard, Philadelphia, 1867-8; president examining board, 1869; commissioned as rear admiral July, 1870, and was retired as a commodore in April, 1886, under the forty-five years' service law, but was 62 years old, the compulsory retirement age, on the day he was transferred to the retired list. In July of that year his rank on the retired list was raised to that of rear admiral.

The New York Evening Post says: "Capt. Alexander R. Piper, the new Deputy Police Commissioner, to-day made his bow as trial judge. After listening for an hour, one captain remarked that it would seem as though the Deputy 'had been at the business all his life.' As judge, Captain Piper was impartial and severe. There were no 'reprimand' or 'half-pay' penalties, such as the force was accustomed to in Col. Thorne's time. In place of that easy-going system the procedure was really of a disciplinary nature. Fines ranged from one to five and seven day's pay, always imposed after scrutiny of the delinquent's record, and often accompanied by a few words of good advice. 'I hope this will keep up,' the captain of one important precinct remarked. 'The Commissioner is dealing with these cases in a business-like way, and is really punishing the men who have gone wrong. It will help us much in our precinct work. All the men need is to be made to realize that they will be punished severely if they neglect their duty.' Captain Piper's methods are much like those of the First Deputy, Major Ebstein. He never raises his voice, and at first gives one an impression of being far from wide awake. But as soon as an officer has finished his elaborate explanation of why his roundsman could not find him on post, the Deputy takes a hand, and with a half-dozen curt questions put with no show of excitement, 'he gets at the truth.'

PERSONALS.

Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 9th Cav., on sick leave, is at present at Ishpeming, Mich.

Chaplain H. C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., on sick leave from Batangas, P.I., is recuperating at Fort Bayard, N.M.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., on leave from Fort Assiniboine, is visiting at 1756 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

Capt. John K. Miller and Lieut. S. W. Anding, 8th Inf., are recent arrivals at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N.Y., for duty.

Lieut. C. B. Ross, Art. Corps, assumed command of the post of Fort Revere, Boston Harbor, Mass., and its new garrison on Oct. 15.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Spurgin, U.S.A., retired, whose address is 141 E. State street, Trenton, N.J., reached his 64th birthday on Oct. 18.

Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., retired, whose residence is 219 W. Market street, Pottsville, Pa., reached his 64th birthday on Oct. 17.

Capt. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., on three months' leave from Fort Snelling since Aug. 2 last, is visiting at 66 Harrison street, Princeton, N.J.

Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., arrived in New York, Oct. 14, from Colon and went to Washington, D.C., to confer with the naval authorities.

Among those sailing for Genoa, Italy, on the North German Lloyd steamer *Trave*, Oct. 11, were Mrs. Edward Moale and Master Edward Semple Moale.

The commissioned circle at Fort Williams, Me., was increased this week by Lieut. W. C. Baker, A.C., who arrived Oct. 15 with the 14th Co. from Fort Columbus.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Upshur have left Bar Harbor, Me., and taken their residence at Tuxedo, en route for Washington, where they will spend the coming winter.

The handsome quarters of the commanding general at Governors Island are being refurnished prior to the arrival of Major General Chaffee, who is expected some time next month.

Capt. William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., preparatory to taking command of the Texas, preparing for service at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the vessel.

Commander Godfried Blocklinger, U.S.N., has applied for examination for retirement on account of ill health. He was recently ordered to sail Oct. 15 for duty on the Asiatic station.

In addition to names published in Journal Oct. 11, the War Department is informed that Albert H. Mueller, corporal, 2d Cavalry, qualified for commission in the examination at Fort Leavenworth.

Paymaster Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., has returned to Richmond after an absence lasting several years, on a leave, granted by reason of more than full cruise on the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

The daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla of the Navy have joined friends at the Lafarge Cottage, Newport, R.I., where they will spend a short time previous to returning to Washington for the gayeties of the winter.

Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield of the European Squadron, and her daughter, the wife of Lieut. Richard H. Jackson, U.S.N., of the Illinois, are staying at the Hotel de France, Paris, for the present.

The officers of the 8th U.S. Inf., now in garrison at Fort Columbus, Governors Island, are Col. W. E. Dougherty, Capt. C. W. Kennedy, W. Y. Stamper, E. S. Walker; Lieuts. A. L. R. Christie, J. F. James, A. L. Bump and R. W. Adams.

Major James Parker, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker, have returned to Washington and have changed their residence to 1700 21st street. Their daughters, the Misses Eleanor and Elizabeth Parker, will return from New England in a few days.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank D. Karns, who recently returned from their honeymoon trip for a few days' visit to the mother of Mrs. Karns, have now returned to Annapolis, Md., where Lieutenant Karns is on duty, and have opened their new home in the old capital city.

Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., naval attaché of the American Embassy at London, and Mrs. Clover, are again at their home in the English metropolis. Captain and Mrs. Clover have been spending a month on the Continent and return to the fog of London with renewed vigor.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Col. J. A. Buchanan, Lieut. H. B. Ferguson, Major J. F. Guilloyle, Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Capt. F. G. Mauldin, Major W. C. Gorgas, Capt. T. W. Moore, Capt. Edward Burr, Major G. Russell, Col. H. C. Cook, Grand Hotel; Major Chas. Shaler, Earlington; Capt. H. C. Davis, Capt. J. T. Martin, Navarre; Capt. J. L. Knowlton, Navarre.

Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Commander Schroeder, the Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, has returned from that far away station with her children, and will spend the winter at their residence in Washington, 1816 N street. It is expected that Governor Schroeder will return to the United States in the course of the next few months.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard Norde Hansell, who have been spending the summer in Europe, returned this week to Philadelphia and have moved into their handsome new house, 1528 Walnut street, where extensive alterations have been made. Mrs. Hansell is one of Philadelphia's most popular young matrons and is as handsome as she was as Emily Vodges, a daughter of the late General Vodges, U.S.A.

Comdr. William M. Irwin U.S.N., retired, has closed his cottage at Fisher's Island, and returned with Mrs. Irwin to Washington, where they will spend the winter with Chief Engineer and Mrs. Daniel Paul McCartney, U.S.N., at 1704 Nineteenth street. Mrs. McCartney is now abroad with her sister, Madame Thebaut, wife of M. Eugène Thebaut, at present Secretary of the French Legation in Berne, Switzerland. Mrs. McCartney was with her sister on the occasion of the birth of a daughter a short time ago.

Major and Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, now at Fort Riley, Kas., gave a charmingly attractive tea on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5, to their friends attending the maneuvers. Everywhere there was a profusion of wild flowers; American beauty roses in tall, old-fashioned silver pitchers, decorated the table, where Miss Anderson made tea. Miss Adams poured chocolate and Mrs. McClernand served punch. Besides the people at the post there were among the guests Col. W. C. Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War; Gen. J. C. Bates and his entire staff, Gen. Frederick Funston, Colonel Rostropoff, Military Attaché of Russia; Capt. DeWitt C. Falls, of New York, and a large party of young ladies who were chaperoned by Mrs. Burt from Omaha. The full Artillery band was on the lawn.

Major W. A. Mann, 14th U.S. inf., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week from a short leave.

Miss Veazie has returned from Winchester, Va., and is located for the winter at 1920 H street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Paul A. Barry, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Terry, visited in New York and at Governor's Island this week.

Major A. S. Cumming, Art. Corps, has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from leave during which he visited friends in Michigan.

Lieut. F. T. Russell, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A., on a three months' leave from Fort Washington, Mo., since Oct. 3 last, is visiting at 280 Henry street, Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander G. W. Denfeld, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U. S. S. Monocacy, relieving commander John E. Roller, who has been ordered home.

Capt. Girard Sturtevant's Co. L, 8th U. S. Inf., is now in garrison in Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, and the Artillery detachment has joined at Fort Wadsworth.

Major E. B. Robertson, 9th Inf., Commandant of Fort Niagara, N.Y., rejoined there this week from a short leave a portion of which was spent in New York City.

Major Geo. R. Cecil, 3d Inf., who has been military attaché at Berne, Switzerland for the past 3 years, arrived in New York, Oct. 13 and goes to Columbus Barracks, O. for duty.

Lieut. R. D. Carter, 16th Inf., on three months' leave from Fort Slocum, N.Y., since Sept. 24 last, is at present visiting at 1524 Howard Avenue, Mount Pleasant, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Eugene H. C. Leutze, wife of Captain Leutze, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at the Portner, 15 and U streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., during Captain Leutze's absence on sea duty.

Colonel and Mrs. W. P. Vose have returned to Jackson, La., Barracks from Highland Park, Ill., where they attended the marriage of their son, Dr. William Eugene Vose, U.S.A., to Miss Irene Viola Shields.

Captain C. F. Smith, formerly of 31st Inf., Michigan Volunteers, was in New York last week en route to Philadelphia and Washington, and expects to return to his home, 126 Stewart Avenue, Jackson, Mich., about November 1.

Gen. Fred D. Graut, U.S.A., who arrived in San Francisco this week from Manila, is expected to reach San Antonio about Oct. 25 to assume command of the Department of Texas, in succession to Col. William C. Forbush, 12th Cavalry.

Col. W. E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., with his headquarters band and four companies, arrived at Governors Island early in the week from the Dept. of the Columbia, and the doughty Colonel is now in active command of Fort Columbus.

Captains J. T. Martin, S. S. Jordan, H. D. Todd, Jr., T. W. Winston, W. C. Davis, Le Roy S. Lyon, T. N. Horn, A. W. Chase, S. A. Kephart, and W. M. Cruikshank, of the Artillery, joined at Fort Totten, N.Y., this week to take a course of instruction at the school of Submarine Defense.

The United States revenue cutter Smith, doing harbor duty at New Orleans, La., has a new commander, Lieutenant Howard Emory, U.S.R.C.S. Mrs. Emory arrived at New Orleans recently and engaged apartments at the St. Charles Hotel. Lieutenant Emory succeeds Lieutenant Haight in command of the Smith.

The friends of Mrs. Raborg are pleased to learn that she is improving after her serious illness. Mrs. Raborg, with her sister, Mrs. W. W. Queen, have only been back in Washington, D.C., a short time. Mrs. William Gordon Crawford will pass the coming winter with her aunt, Mrs. Queen, at 1208 18th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

William Mathews, a nailboy employed at No. 86 Madison Avenue, N.Y., was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court Oct. 10, charged with having stolen a gold chain from the wife of Lieutenant George R. Evans, U.S.N., who lives at that address. The chain was returned and Lieutenant Evans refused to make a complaint.

Commander Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., has been selected to command the Raleigh when that vessel is put in commission. Captain William T. Swinburne is slated for command of the Texas. The monitor Wyoming will be commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Cottman, and the Marblehead by Commander Thomas S. Phelps.

While a platoon of the 3d Battery was practicing at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., on Oct. 9, one of the caissons was overturned when making a short cut, and Private McIntyre, one of the best men in the battery, was caught under it. His right leg was broken and badly bruised. He was removed to the hospital and will be confined there for several weeks.

Mrs. D. J. Craigie was the guest last week of Mrs. and Miss Evan Owens, of Maplecroft Sugar Grove, Ill. Mrs. Craigie and Miss Owens left Saturday, Oct. 11, for San Francisco, where Mrs. Craigie will rejoin her son and remain until the arrival of her husband, Col. D. J. Craigie, from the Philippines. Mrs. Craigie will entertain Miss Owens at the Edgemere until the arrival of her parents en route for San Diego.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. McGowan and their daughter has returned to Washington after a summer spent in the country and has re-opened his residence in N street for the winter. The health of Admiral McGowan has been much better the past summer than for several years previously, and the coming winter promises to be one of no little enjoyment for the retired admiral.

Col. T. A. Baldwin, 7th U.S. Cav., and the officers of the 7th Cavalry, who have been in Nashville attending the annual horse show in that city, returned to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., Oct. 7. The officers have been conspicuous at the fair and several have officiated as judges in the awarding of prizes. At all the big society events they have been warmly welcomed and have had extended to them many courtesies.

Brig-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired after attending the G. A. R. Encampment in Washington, went to New York and is at the Albemarle Hotel to attend a meeting of the Anti Anarchist Committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is chairman, and of which Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, General Appleton of Boston, Judge James Denton Hinchcock of Pennsylvania and Judge Morris M. Beardsey of Connecticut, are members. After a consultation at the Albemarle, the committee agreed to submit a project of procedure to the National Society.

Capt. James B. Gowen, U.S.A., recently promoted, is on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga.

The address of Mrs. J. R. Clayton is 26 West 8th street, New York city.

Rear Admiral G. H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., is at the Russell House, Lexington, Mass.

Capt. A. S. Taylor, U.S.M.C., should be addressed 199 Elwood avenue, Newark, N.J.

Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., on leave from Plattsburgh Barracks, is visiting at Bellport, N.Y.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U.S.A., has left Nantucket, Mass., for 124 Madison avenue, New York city.

Admiral Schley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schley left Washington, D.C., on Oct. 13 for a visit to Texas.

Capt. F. Hanford, U.S.N., ordered home from the Asiatic Station, should be addressed at Scottsville, N.Y.

Capt. A. B. H. Lillie, U.S.N., has left Litchfield, Conn., for New York city where he is stopping at 228 East 11th street.

Dr. Alex F. Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder will not return to their Washington home before the middle of November.

Dr. and Mrs. Irvin E. Bennett have returned from the Philippines and will reside at 3503 Race street, West Philadelphia.

Capt. Edwin Bell, U.S.A., is visiting his parents, General Bell, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bell at their home in Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, commandant of Fort Terry, N.Y., rejoined there Oct. 17 from a short visit to New York city.

Capt. E. I. Grumley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grumley have returned from California, and are now at 1839 Vernon avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bingham, wife of Col. T. A. Bingham, U.S.A., has joined her husband in Washington, D.C., from her summer home in Nova Scotia.

Capt. H. S. Howe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Howe have taken apartments at the Buckingham, on McPherson square, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Capt. F. G. Mauldin, Art. Corps, left Fort Adams, R. I., Oct. 8 to spend two months on leave and is present visiting at Pickens, South Carolina.

Mrs. Eastman and the Misses Eastman have returned to their home, 1716 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from a summer passed in Cleveland Park.

Col. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., and family are settled for the winter at 1742 P street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Gordon has recently returned from Fisher's Island.

Capt. E. C. Pendleton, U.S.N., was on Oct. 15 ordered detached from duty in Bureau of Ordnance to navy yard, Washington, D.C., for duty as superintendent of the gun factory.

Mrs. Kimball, wife of Comdr. William W. Kimball, U.S.N., and her sister, Mrs. Alexandria Gordon, have returned to Washington, D.C., and are at their home on 17th street.

Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Fitch have returned to their home, 1518 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., from Coburg, Can., where they passed the summer.

Col. Charles Smart, U.S.A., and the Misses Smart are at the Elsmere on H street, N.W., Washington, D.C., until Nov. 1, when he will sail for his new station as medical director in the Philippines.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry have returned to their home, 2003 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Princeton, N.J., where they were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan.

Mrs. Edwin E. Mason and her daughters have taken an apartment for the winter at the Highlands, 91st street and Lexington avenue, New York. Capt. James T. Moore and Mrs. Moore will remain with them until the captain's return to the Philippines.

Governor of Porto Rico William H. Hunt has been visiting relatives in Washington, D.C., and sailed from New York on Saturday, Oct. 11, for Ponce, accompanied by Mrs. Hunt and the Misses Hunt, who have passed the summer at Cazenovia, N.Y.

The Pilgrims' Club of London, Eng., gave a luncheon at the Carlton Oct. 15 in honor of Gen. H. C. Corbin. Gen. S. B. M. Young and Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Major General Nicholson presided. Sixty persons were present, including Secretary of War Brodrick, Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador at Berlin; Anthony Hope, the novelist; Jerome K. Jerome, the writer; Henry Clay Evans, the American Consul General, and C. T. Yerkes.

Paymaster George Brown, Jr., U. S. N., who has been ordered to the U. S. R. S. Independence, Mare Island, is a son of Rear Admiral George Brown, U. S. N., retired and now residing in the West. Admiral Brown enjoys the reputation of having safely navigated the first fighting ironclad, the *Stonewall*, from the Washington Navy Yard to Yokohama, without accident or delay. This was regarded as a noteworthy achievement in those days, shortly after the close of the Civil War.

A Havana correspondent writes: "Aprons of the late Military Governor, both he and Mrs. Wood were very popular in Havana society, which has not forgotten them even in four months. The Cuban ladies with whom Mrs. Wood was associated in various charities showed her many attentions, and in return she gave to several of them autograph photographs of herself, which are very much prized. They are variously signed, 'Your friend,' 'Yours sincerely,' &c. It is quite interesting to know that there are heartburnings among the ladies who received photographs with the words, 'Your friend,' because others possess 'Yours sincerely.'"

The remains of the late Major Chas. H. Bonsteel, 23d Inf., have been sent from the Presidio of San Francisco to Bridgeport, Conn., where they will be interred about Oct. 24.

Mrs. George S. Lovett, who died after falling downstairs in a hotel in Coburg, Ont., Oct. 13, was Emilie Dore Boggs, a daughter of Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, U.S.N. She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Remond, Mrs. Alexander Bright and Miss Charlotte Lovett, who was with her mother in Coburg.

Lieut. Col. Charles Porter, U.S.A., retired, died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, after a long illness. He entered the Army as a private in the 5th Infantry April 26, 1858, and was appointed a 2d lieutenant Oct. 31, 1863. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Sept. 28, 1868, being assigned to the 22d Infantry, and was retired Dec. 23 of the same year for disability in the line of duty. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., and in the field during the war he received the brevet of captain.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT U. S. M. A.

Col. A. E. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, dwells at length in his annual report upon certain important changes which have been made in the curriculum of the institution. One of these, in the department of engineering, is the arrangement whereby the instruction the first class receives is supplemented by permitting the class to visit one of the great battlefields of the Civil War—as at Gettysburg in April last. Colonel Mills urges that this plan of study be permanently incorporated into the Academy's curriculum.

Another change pertains to the department of modern languages, in which the importance of giving graduates as great a knowledge of the Spanish language as possible is recognized by the provision giving the cadet of the first class additional instruction in the language until the new curriculum, which commences with the present fourth class, becomes fully effective. This arrangement imposes so much additional labor upon the department of modern languages that Colonel Mills recommends that a provision for an associate professor of modern languages, to be regularly detailed from the Army, and to have while serving the pay and allowance of a major, and that provision be made for the employment of three assistant instructors in the department of modern languages, to be civilians, natives of the countries where the above languages are spoken—two for the Spanish and one for the French language.

In addition to the modifications of the curriculum with regard to the engineering and languages, provision has been made for the introduction of a course of lectures on military hygiene, and the transfer of the course in surveying from the department of mathematics to the department of practical military engineering. These changes have been effected principally by diminishing the time devoted to the subjects of mathematics and French. The theoretical course in philosophy has also been somewhat diminished by transferring part of its time to chemistry and electricity, and by transferring to the academic year the practical instruction in astronomy heretofore given during the summer encampment. In the changes endeavor has been made to secure full and excellent courses in the subjects of Spanish, English, and military hygiene.

The health of cadets and the command generally has been good throughout the year. Some apprehension was expressed over the crowded condition of barracks in which, during the past year, it was necessary for cadets of the third and fourth classes to live three in rooms sufficient for but two. This condition can not be avoided until additional barracks are provided. The highest number of admissions to the sick report during the year was from malarial diseases. Successful efforts were made during the summer encampment to reduce the amount of malaria by improving the drainage and destroying mosquitoes by the use of petroleum in pools and marshy places.

Colonel Mills speaks with just pride of the discipline of the corps of cadets, remarking that the soldierly appearance of the battalion and its perfection at drill and in military exercises were the subject of much praise and comment on the part of the many distinguished military and other visitors, from our own and foreign countries, who attended the centennial exercises in June. The excellent effect of the regulation put in force in 1900 by which the members of each class are divided monthly, according to their demerits for the preceding calendar month, into three conduct grades which determine their privileges for the ensuing month, is shown by the record of the second year's application of the regulation—45 per cent. of all cadets were in the first grade, 28 per cent. in the second, and 27 per cent. in the third.

During the year there has been no relaxation of proper efforts to make permanent the reforms already accomplished bearing on the treatment accorded new cadets by their older comrades. The regulations governing the subject have been carefully enforced, and, with but a single exception that is worthy of note, cadets have shown a soldierly regard for their obligations in the matter.

It is the belief of Colonel Mills that the Academy should now have the services of a civilian instructor in riding and equitation. The employment of a civilian fencing master is also recommended.

Colonel Mills renews his recommendation for the installation of a model seacoast battery. It is also recommended that an astronomer be employed for the astronomical observatory. A further increase of seven men in the strength of the light artillery detachment is recommended.

The New York Herald has a long account of an alleged occurrence at the meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15. The purport of it is that the nomination of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., for companionship in the Order met with so much opposition at the business meeting that it was laid over. At the banquet which followed the meeting an interesting paper on the battle of Cedar Creek was read by Judge Haskell, and speeches were made by Generals MacArthur and Howard. Judge Haskell, in his account of Cedar Creek, gave full credit to Sheridan, but insisted that the Army was not demoralized when Sheridan returned to take command of it, that the Confederates had been fought to a standstill, that with an exception of a change in the position of the Cavalry the positions of the troops were those made by Wright, and that Wright probably would have defeated the enemy if Sheridan had been absent at the close of the fight, as he was at the opening.

It is hoped that the change in the coal situation may relieve the anxiety as to a fuel supply for the Navy because of the shortage in bituminous coal, necessitating a change in the plans for the coming winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. One of the problems to be worked out by the fleet was the carrying and defense of a fleet of colliers operating between the Island of Culebra and coal ports on the Atlantic coast. Several months ago Rear Admiral Bradford, foreseeing the present coal stringency, made contracts with the principal bituminous coal operators to supply the Navy, but only a few of these concerns have been able to fulfill their contracts. The Navy has a store at San Juan, Porto Rico, for the smaller vessels, and an immense supply at Key West, but this will have to be used on board the ships, and it seems very probable that sufficient coal cannot be obtained to fill colliers starting from Norfolk for the purposes of the problem.

Several orders were issued from the Navy Department on Oct. 15 relating to important details of command. Capt. W. H. Brownson, upon reporting of his relief will relinquish command of the Alabama, and proceed to Annapolis, Md., and assume duties of superintendent of the Naval Academy. Capt. O. H. Davis, from duty as

superintendent of Naval Observatory, to relieve Captain Brownson from command of the Alabama. Capt. C. M. Chester will report for duty as superintendent of Naval Observatory. Comdr. R. Wainwright, who has been on duty at the Naval Academy, will proceed to Boston, Mass., for duty in connection with fitting out of the Newark and for duty in command of that vessel when commissioned.

The Navy Department on Oct. 17 awarded to the New York Continental Jewett Filtration Co. the contract for the construction of the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard. This concern bid \$1,224,617 on item 1, but deductions brought their bid down to \$915,000.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The War Department has been advised by telegram under date of Oct. 18, 1902, of the arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of the Transport Logan with the following military passengers: headquarters, staff, band, and troops F, G, H, K, L, and M, 9th Cav., Colonel Godfrey, Major Garrison, Captains Fuller, Cornish, Walsh, Armstrong, Dixon and Stodder; Lieutenants Rubottom, Fair, Calvert, Fecet, Cole, Haskell, Kurnik and Camp, and 659 enlisted men. Brigadier General Grant, Majors Davis, Commissary Andrus, 3d Cav., C. Brown and William Bowen, Surgeons Volunteers, Captains L. S. Harvey, P. T. Dessex, D. B. Taylor, Assistant Surgeon, Volunteers; Lieutenants McGee, 2d Cav., Connally, Art. Corps, Elliot, 22d Inf., Wessel, Philippine Scouts, Chidester, Assistant Surgeon, Woude, 6th Cav., Emslow, 15th Cav., English, Artillery Corps, Stoll, 11th Inf., Kelso, 15th Inf., Wiesner, 15th Inf., McCarthy, 19th Inf., Shuman, 28th Inf., and Jackson, 29th Inf., three contract surgeons, 44 hospital corps men, 112 sick, 5 insane, 184 casualties, 15 furloughed men, and one post commissary sergeant. Private John J. Kennedy, Co. H, 11th Cav., died on the transport Oct. 3, of chronic dysentery.

The War Department is advised by cable, under date of Oct. 16, of the following deaths: Dysentery—Henry Murray, Troop F, 9th Cav., Oct. 7; Edward Abel, Co. C, 1st Inf., Sept. 25; Cholera—William F. Graham, Hospital Corps, Sept. 28; Typhoid—Clarence B. Denham, Co. F, 28th Inf., Oct. 1; Typhoid Fever—Emil A. Bruder, Co. H, 25th Inf., Sept. 30; John Mitchell, Co. H, 26th Inf., Oct. 7; Odema Lungs—George Subler, Troop G, 6th Cav., Sept. 29; Intestinal Obstruction—Thomas K. Kernahan, Co. A, 5th Inf., Oct. 2. Killed in Attempting to Escape—Guard—Louis Boles, deserter, Troop K, 9th Cav., Sept. 21; Alcoholism—Julius Rostrum, Co. G, 5th Inf., Sept. 23; Enteritis—Thomas J. Wallace, Hospital Corps, Oct. 3; Anæmia—James H. Flager, Troop C, 5th Cav.

Colonel, Oct. 16. Montgomery arrived. Conditions at Santa Marta bad. Insurgents in small force distant about eight miles. Bridges burned; railway trains stopped. Two hundred undisciplined troops protect town. Fifty-eight foreigners with large interests. To open Port one side must win.

WILSON, Commanding Panther.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CANDIDATE. asks: (1) What were the subjects for examination for the grade of second Lieutenant given at Fort Leavenworth last month. Answer: See G.O. 70, H.Q.A., published in Army and Navy Journal, July 12, 1902, page 1139. These orders contain full particulars. (2) The Army and Navy Journal gives each week the names of four volunteer soldiers as having received commissions. Through what channel did they receive such? Answer: Through the A.G.O., after passing the necessary examination.

W. A. asks: What Army Corp, Grimes Battery, 2d U.S. Light Artillery was attached to in Cuba, 1898, also at Huntsville, Ala. Answer: To 5th Army Corps in Cuba. At Huntsville it was unattached.

W. W. B. asks: How a company quartermaster sergeant ranks. Does he rank next to the first sergeant or from date of warrant? Answer: See official decision in Army and Navy Journal of Sept. 27, 1902, page 82.

J. T. B.—As to China Relief Expedition Society, write to Col. W. C. Hayes, Sibley Grove, Fremont, Ohio.

W. B. C.—The Army and Navy Journal publishes all promotions and appointments in the Army and Navy, as soon as they occur. You will have to watch the paper yourself to find the date of commission of the officers you are interested in. We are continually publishing this data.

W. D. W. asks: How to execute the "left face"? Answer: The Infantry Drill Regulation, Par. 27 prescribes as follows: "To the right or left: 1. Right (or left). 2. Face. Raise slightly the right heel and left toe and face to the right, turning on the left heel, assisted by a slight pressure on the ball of the right foot; replace the right foot. The facings to the left are also executed upon the left heel."

ENOCH ARDEN, asks: (1) If there are any openings in the Hospital Corps in Alaska? Answer: No. (2) There has been some argument as to whether Miss Clara Barton is entitled to a salute? Answer: She is not entitled to the prescribed military salute.

A. E. R.—The U.S.S. Iowa, will go to the Caribbean Sea in December next to take part in the maneuvers. There is no date yet set for her return home.

R. W. C. asks: (1) What is the law regarding the payment of officers of volunteers from the time of enrollment to muster into the Service, and does it apply to officers of the U.S. Volunteer regiments organized 1898 (the Immunes)? (2) What is the distance (paymaster's) from Macon, Ga., to Charleston, S.C.? Answer: (1) Voids (not immune) were paid from time of enrollment to muster in. Immune officers were paid from acceptance of commission. Claims of this character should be made to auditor for War Department. (2) 263 miles.

A. L. S.—The Auditor for the Navy Department is now paying prize money claims, but only a few comparatively speaking, have thus far been paid. You will receive your share in turn. It is not necessary but might be advisable for you to make a claim to the Secretary of the Navy for a medal.

G. C. T.—Examinations are now being given to civilians for commissions in the Army.

M. W.—The vacancy at West Point for 12th district Massachusetts has just been filled; it will be four years before another vacancy will occur.

T. J. K.—Harry F. Morton is now on the Yorktown, stationed at Cavite, P.I. It is not known at present which of the five companies of the Coast Artillery now stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y., is to move from there this fall.

J. M. K.—There has been no decision of any U.S. court granting pay from date of dismissal to date of disbandment of Volunteer Army, to those volunteer officers and men who were dismissed from the Service by recommendation of courts-martial, composed wholly or in part of Regulars. It is probable the matter will be tried before the Court of Claims.

F. H. F.—There are no enlisted draughtsmen in the United States Service.

M. T.—To ascertain whether the 1st U. S. Infantry ever had a coat-of-arms or special insignia as adopted by the regiment for local use, you should address Col. Wm. Patten, asst. quartermaster, War Department, Washington, D.C.

D. T. F.—A soldier who eventually left the Service without discharge, and even though he lived within the United States territory for more than two years without being apprehended as an absconder or deserter, is entitled to immunity.

J. I. J.—The War Department has not yet received the results of the examinations; as soon as reports are received candidates will be notified and names will be published in the Journal.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

General Officer—To be brigadier general: Col. John I. Rodgers, A.C., Oct. 14, 1902, vice Quinton, retired.

STAFF.

To be Chaplain—Rev. John Alvey Mills, of Mass., Oct. 15, 1902, vice Nichols, resigned.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant—Samuel Middleton De Loffre, of the District of Columbia, Contract Surgeon, U.S. Army, Sept. 10, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

1st Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, A.C., to be captain, Nov. 4, vice Wilson, retired.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Hilton Jr., A.C., to be captain, Nov. 4, 1901, vice Wisser, promoted.

1st Lieut. Edward L. Glasgo, A.C., to be captain, Jan. 31, 1902, vice Townsley, detailed as quartermaster.

2d Lieut. Robert W. Collins, A.C., to be first Lieutenant, Aug. 21, 1901, vice Ward, promoted.

2d Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, A.C., to be first Lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1901, vice Volkmar, retired.

2d Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, A.C., to be first Lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1902, vice Armistead, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenant—Malcolm Peters Andress, of the District of Columbia, Oct. 16, 1902.

CIRCULAR OCT. 1, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Copies of all orders and circulars made by post and regimental commanders, forwarded to these headquarters, will be written or printed on one side of the sheet only, on letter size paper (i.e. 8 x 10 1/2 inches) and of uniform quality. Light-weight, transparent manifold paper will not be used for official communications requiring briefing or indoring, addressed to these headquarters. Proceedings of boards and courts may be written on manifold paper, but thick paper will be used for the outer leaf bearing the brief and endorsements.

By command of Brigadier-General Randall:

R. K. EVANS, Major of Infantry, A.G.

CIRCULAR 8, OCT. 2, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Calls the attention of officers serving in the Department of Columbia to the requirement of A.R. 166 that a notification of the discharge of a soldier be sent the paymaster at least one day before the discharge takes effect.

SPECIAL ORDERS, OCT. 16, H.Q.A.

Major Ira MacNutt, O.D., is ordered to Fort Howard on duty pertaining to the inspection of the armament at that post.

The following changes in the stations and duties of Ordnance officers are ordered: Major Charles S. Smith, relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance and ordered to New York City Nov. 1 to relieve Capt. Edwin H. Babbitt, commanding Ordnance Proving Ground, Sandy Hook. Captain Babbitt will report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in his office.

The following transfers are ordered: Second Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, from 30th to 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William McE. Walton, from 30th to 30th Inf., Co. E. Lieutenant Walton will join his company in the Philippines, and Lieutenant Daly will join the 15th Inf.

Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Contract Surgeon Joseph Pinquard. The leave granted Major Silas A. Wolf, 19th Inf., is extended two months.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Banks for the examination of chaplains for appointment in the Army is dissolved.

Capt. Adam Staker and 1st Lieut. Edward Kimmel, Art. Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. John P. Story, president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, for examination for promotion.

The following named officers will report to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieut. William A. Austin, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Haycraft, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, 6th Inf.

The board of officers at Fort Monroe for the examination of candidates for promotion is dissolved.

The following are appointed a board to meet at Fort Monroe for the examination of officers for promotion: Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps; Major Albert S. Cummings, Art. Corps; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., asst. surg., U.S. Army; 1st Lieut. Henry Page, asst. surg., U.S. Army; Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps, recorder.

First Lieut. Frank L. Woodbury, asst. surg., to Plattsburgh Barracks.

The following changes of station of commissaries are ordered: Major George B. Davis, from San Francisco to Denver as chief commissary to relieve Capt. Frank A. Cook of that duty.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Dunn, 11th Inf.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary, takes station at New York City.

G. O. 15, OCT. 7, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

G.O. No. 11, current series, from these headquarters, is amended to direct that after June 30, 1902, estimates for blacksmith's coal be omitted from the quarterly estimates for means of transportation (par. 1). Estimates for this coal will hereafter be made annually, commencing with the ensuing fiscal year, and will be included in the annual estimates for fuel (par. 1) to be forwarded to these headquarters February 1 of each year.

By order of Colonel Kline:

WILBER E. WILDER, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

A BRAVE NURSE.

The following instance of bravery and devotion to duty is published to the Division: Nurse Alice Kemmer, Army Nurse Corps, having been granted leave of absence, voluntarily relinquished the same and took upon herself the care of two smallpox patients in an isolation hospital connected with the First Reserve Hospital in Manila; one of the patients was the wife of an officer, the other an enlisted man. Miss Kemmer had never had the disease, nevertheless she fearlessly entered upon her self-imposed task, and throughout the months of April and May, 1902, devoted herself to the care of the patients, living in the room with the officer's wife, the enlisted man being in adjoining room. With never more than two hours' sleep at a time, in intensely hot weather, the nurse attended her patients day and night, and saved their lives.

Alice Kemmer was employed as contract nurse Aug. 22, 1898, and as contract nurse and in the Army Nurse Corps served at Chickamauga and Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Havana, Cuba; San Francisco, Cal.; Tientsin and Pekin, China; and in the Philippine Islands; she has been in the service over three years, more than two years of which has been on foreign duty; her efficiency and attention to duty have been marked.

The division commander takes pleasure in calling attention to and commanding such bravery and conscientious performance of duty and extends to Nurse Alice Kemmer, Army Nurse Corps, his sincere appreciation of her noble conduct.

By command of Major General Chaffee:

H. O. S. REISTAND, A.G.

G. O. 17, AUG. 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES. Upon arrival in this division, the 2d Squadron, 1st U.S. Cavalry, will be reported to the commanding general.

Department of North Philippines, for assignment to stations.

By command of Major General Chaffee:
H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

G. O. 12, AUG. 20, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Directs attention to G.O. No. 43, H.Q.A., A.G.O., July 1, 1902, modifying G.O. No. 48, of May 1, 1902, and the President's instructions of May 8, 1901, establishing the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army.

The order above cited is interpreted to apply to companies of Philippine scouts, the maximum strength of which hereafter will be eighty enlisted men, as fixed for a company of infantry.

Necessary reductions will be affected by casualties as they may occur through expirations of service, etc. No new men will be enlisted for any company whose strength is above the maximum of eighty.

G. O. 16, AUG. 25, DIV. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Capt. George W. Rutherford, Commissary, is announced as chief commissary of the Department of North Philippines, relieving Major James N. Allison, Commissary.

G. O. 19, AUG. 17, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

Major C. J. Crane, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., having been ordered to San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from duty as adjutant general of this Department, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

CIRCULAR 6, OCT. 1, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

It has been observed at these headquarters that requisitions for ordnance are being forwarded for the equipment of enlisted men, according to the provisions of G.O. 41, current series, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O.

As there is a considerable supply of the old style equipment on hand at the Ordnance Depot in this district, the recent decision of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., "that no requisitions for the new equipment will be made until the supply of corresponding articles of the old style shall have become exhausted," is published for the information and guidance of this command.

By order of Major Howze:
A. C. ELUNT, Captain Art. Corps, A.A.G.

G. O. 42, OCT. 13, FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

1. In accordance with G.O. No. 102, adjutant general's office, dated Washington, Sept. 22, 1902, the post school for officers will be opened Monday, Nov. 5, 1902. Unless otherwise ordered recitations will be had daily, Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and the last day of each month excepted. The course will begin with Drill Regulations and administration, thirty-five recitations in each subject.

Recitations in Drill Regulations will be held from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.

Recitations in administrations from 1:30 p.m. to 2 p.m.

Major W. T. Wood and Capt. Benj. Alvord and W. S. Graves, 20th Inf., are detailed as instructors in Infantry Drill Regulations. Major F. U. Robinson and Capt. J. H. Gardner, 2d Cav., are detailed as instructors in Cavalry Drill Regulations. Major A. D. Schenck, Capt. S. D. Allen and L. G. Berry, Art. Corps, are detailed as instructors in Artillery Drill Regulations.

Majors W. T. Wood, J. S. Rogers, Capt. H. C. Hale, 20th Inf., S. E. Allen, Art. Corps, and R. W. Hearns, commissary, 20th Inf., are designated as instructors in Administration.

The course, extent of each lesson, the portion of the course assigned to each instructor, etc., will be arranged by the senior instructor in each subject, which data will be submitted to this office on or before the first of November.

Officers will provide themselves in due time with the latest edition of each book will be the standard. As the present edition of the Army Regulations has been much amended, instructors in this subject will cause officers under their instruction to make such notations in their books as will enable them to refer easily to orders, etc., amendatory of the different paragraphs.

Instructors will keep a daily record of recitations. The recitations of officers will be marked "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory." In the case of an unsatisfactory recitation, or of an officer absent from recitation without authority, immediate report of the fact will be made in writing to this office by the instructor. Officers on guard, sick, or absent by proper authority, which is known to the instructor, will be duly recorded by the instructor but need not be reported to this office.

Officers not detailed as instructors, or required to undergo instruction, are expected to be prepared to take the place of an instructor who may be detailed for other duty.

The course as laid down by the War Department will be pursued as far as possible in the order named, and continued until completed.

Officers are detailed as instructors as follows: Manual of Guard Duty, Capt. W. P. Burnham, adjutant, 20th Inf.; Firing Regulations, Capt. Benj. Alvord and W. S. Graves, 20th Inf.; Minor Tactics, Capt. J. F. Morrison and H. C. Hale, 20th Inf.; Military Law, Capt. J. F. Morrison and Charles Crawford, 20th Inf.; Field Engineering, Capt. F. D. Webster and R. W. Hearns, commissary, 20th Inf.; Military Topography, Capt. S. B. Allen, Art. Corps, and F. D. Webster, 20th Inf.; International Law, Capt. Charles Crawford and W. S. Graves, 20th Inf.; Hippology, Capt. J. F. Gardner, 2d Cav.; L. G. Berry, and Veterinarian Gerald Griffin, Art. Corps.

The close attention of all officers is invited to the contents of G.O. No. 102, A.G.O., C.S., the provisions of which will be strictly observed.

By order of Colonel McCaskey:

W. P. TURNHAM,
Capt. and Adjutant 20th Inf., Adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service Oct. 9, 1902, of Brig. Gen. William Quinton, at his own request, having served more than forty years, is announced. (Oct. 9, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Oct. 15, 1902, of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U.S. Army, at his own request, having served more than forty years, is announced. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 18, 216, Sept. 13, 1902, H. Q. A., as relates to Cos. Ernest A. Garlington and Charles H. Hey, inspector general's, is suspended until further orders. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Chappell, now on furlough, at Seattle, Wash., will report Oct. 16, 1902, to Major Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q.M., in that city, who will furnish him transportation to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Barrington K. West, commissary, will repair to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (Oct. 13, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Paul L. Spaney, now on furlough, New York City, will be sent to Columbia Arsenal, Columbia, Tenn., for duty. (Oct. 9, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general, upon the completion of his duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and make an inspection of certain matters at that post pertaining to the Medical Department of the Army, and upon the

completion of this duty to return to his station, Washington, D.C. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Richard H. McComyn, Fort Riley, Kan., when his services are no longer needed with the maneuver division will report to the C. O. of that post for temporary duty to await further instructions. (Oct. 9, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. George A. Skinner, asst. surg. is extended one month. (Oct. 9, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1902, is granted Lieut. Col. Louis M. Manus, deputy surgeon general. (Oct. 13, H.Q.A.)

Major James M. Kennedy, surgeon, U.S.V., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 15, 1902, his services being no longer required. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Elmo D. Mathews, now on furlough at McMahan, Tex., will report on or before expiration of furlough to the C. O. Dept. of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, for station. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

So much of par. 15, S.O. 206, Sept. 2, 1902, H.Q.A., as honorably discharged, Major Charles M. Drake, surg., U.S.V., to take effect Oct. 10, 1902, is revoked. Major Drake is honorably discharged to take effect Dec. 31, 1902, his services being no longer required. (Oct. 9, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. James R. Church, surg., now on duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington, D.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for temporary duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg., who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. Major William C. Gorgas, surg., is assigned to temporary duty in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of completing his report of sanitary work in Cuba, etc., to date from Oct. 3, 1902. (Oct. 9, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Henry L. Hartman, having reported will proceed to Fort Terry, for duty, to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Aaron Freeman, who will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (Oct. 15, D.E.)

The following named medical officers of Volunteers, now at San Francisco, Cal., are honorably discharged from the service to take effect Nov. 20, 1902, their services being no longer required: Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg.; Major James C. Minor, surg.; Major Simon J. Fraser, surg.; Capt. Laurel B. Sandall, asst. surg.; Capt. George A. Zeller, asst. surg.; Capt. George E. Means, asst. surg.; Capt. Thomas W. Jackson, asst. surg.; Capt. Harry R. Lemen, asst. surg. (Oct. 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month to take effect about Nov. 15, 1902, is granted Capt. P. C. Fauntleroy, asst. surg. (Oct. 14, D.E.)

A board of medical officers to be composed of the commissioned medical officers on duty thereat, is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 20, for the examination of Private Willoughby B. Coe, Hospital Corps, as to his fitness for the position of Acting Hospital Steward. (Oct. 12, D.E.)

A furlough for three months, after re-enlistment, will be granted Hospital Steward Harry L. Kolseth, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, prior to his transportation to the Philippine Islands directed in S. O. 211, H.Q.A. (Oct. 4, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward Christopher J. Momohan, to report on transport Meade for duty on that vessel. (Oct. 3, D. Cal.)

Lient. Col. John D. Hall, deputy surgeon general, to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 3, D. Cal.)

Major William Bowen, surg., is honorably discharged from the Service, to take effect Nov. 20, 1902. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Charles R. Reynolds, asst. surg., from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, to San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Totten, New York, to Army Medical Museum Building, reporting to Col. Calvin DeWitt, asst. surg. general, president of the faculty of the Army Medical School, for a course of instruction. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward George W. Muller, now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is assigned to duty at that post. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, now at San Francisco, 1902, Cal., are honorably discharged the Service, to take effect Nov. 20, 1902, their services being no longer required: Major Ira C. Brown, surg., U.S.V.; Capt. Luther S. Harvey, asst. surg., U.S.V. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers are honorably discharged from the Service, to take effect Nov. 20, 1902, their services being no longer required: Capt. Dwight B. Taylor, asst. surg., U.S.V.; Capt. Paul T. Dessez, asst. surg., U.S.V. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward James A. Scull is transferred to Madison Barracks, New York, to relieve Hosp. Steward Archibald Robbins, who will be sent to Manila. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins, paymaster. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster. (Oct. 13, D.E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, will report to Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, president of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion: Capt. Lansing H. Beach; 1st Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

The 3d Battalion of Engineers will form part of the escort at funeral of the late Rear Admiral Jouett. (Wash. Bk's, Oct. 2.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, C.E., is extended one month and fourteen days. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Samuel Hof, O.D., will make one visit prior to Jan. 1, 1903, to each of the following fortifications on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named and the work of mechanics thereon: Forts Michie, Terry, and H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Forts Preble, Williams, Levett, and McKinley, Me.; Fort Constitution, N.H., and Forts Heath, Islands, Strong Warren, Andrews and Revere, Mass. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Hof, O.D., will make not to exceed four visits prior to Jan. 1, 1903, to the works of the United States Steel Company, West Everett, Mass., and not to exceed two visits prior to Jan. 1, 1903, to the works of the American Steel and Wire Company, Worcester, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material under construction for the Ordnance Department. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Frederick J. Giachetti, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is transferred to Fort Howard, Maryland, for duty. (Oct. 13, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. William Greenhalgh, Fort Griswold, Conn., is transferred to Fort Trumbull, Conn. (Oct. 13, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. John Trow will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Fort Du Pont, Oct. 13.)

Ordnance Sergt. Marius Peterson, Fort St. Philip, La., is transferred to Fort Jackson, La. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. Thomas Hogan, Fort Jackson, La., will be sent to Manila for duty. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

Ordnance Sergt. R. Uler will proceed to Fort Wood for duty. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., Signal Corps, is extended 15 days. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

1st Lieut. H. R. Richmond, 1st Cav., will proceed to San Francisco for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 3, D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Col. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Myer, Va., vice Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., relieved. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

The leave granted Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (Oct. 13, H.Q.A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. A. G. HENNISSE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. H. B. Myers, 5th Cav., is extended two months. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav., now at San Francisco, Cal., will join that portion of his regiment stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. SMITH.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., is extended two months. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

2d Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 9th Cav., en route to join his regiment, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBO.

The extension of leave granted Major George A. Dodd, 14th Cav., is further extended 15 days. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., will upon the expiration of his present sick leave join his regiment in the division of the Philippines. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Paul A. Barry, is extended 21 days. (Oct. 11, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Lotus Niles, as required by S.O. 24, Sept. 23, 1902, H.Q.A. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. John B. Murphy, is detailed as the recorder of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Pressley K. Brice, relieved. (Oct. 12, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Walter C. Baker, is temporarily attached to the 49th Co., and will proceed with and remain on duty with the company at its new station, Fort Williams, Me., until 2d Lieut. W. S. Browning shall join, when he will leave his company at Fort Rodman. (Oct. 13, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days to take effect about Nov. 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, A.C. (Oct. 14, D.E.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Nov. 20, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes. (Oct. 14, D.E.)

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted Capt. C. F. Parker, A.C. (Oct. 14, D.E.)

Roy C. Goldsmith, a soldier in the 90th Co., Coast Art., stationed at Fort McHenry, was drowned just off the wharf at the fort. The body was recovered. Goldsmith enlisted at Newark, N.J., May 31, 1902, but had served three years previously in the 103d Co. at Fort Caswell, N.C. His parents live at Newport, Charles county, Md.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted Capt. Willard D. Newell. (Oct. 14, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. Asher C. Taylor, is relieved from duty at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, and will proceed to comply with S.O. 22, H.Q.A. (Oct. 13, D.E.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Col. H. C. Hasbrouck A.C. (Oct. 14, D.E.)

Capt. H. D. Todd, Jr. A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, Oct. 11.

Capt. P. A. Casete, 107th Co., Fort Preble, has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. H. T. Matthews, A.C., is detailed A.A.Q.M. (Fort Mott, Sept. 30.)

Capt. Herschel Farris, 16th Co., Fort Fremont, has been promoted to sergeant.

Cpt. J. C. Buttner, 45th Co., Fort Du Pont, has been promoted to sergeant.

1st Lieut. W. R. Harrison, A.C., will proceed to Washington, D.C., to obtain data for testing base, lines, etc. (Fort Washington, Oct. 10.)

Cpt. H. E. Filman, 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, has been promoted to sergeant.

Cpt. L. Wieland, 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. W. Tedball, A.C., is detailed Ord. Officer (Fort Totten, Oct. 13.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Williams, A.C., will join his company at Fort Wadsworth. (Fort Wood, Oct. 12.)

The 1st and 2d Batteries, Field Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed by marching, as soon as practicable, to Point Reyes, Cal., for the purpose of target practice. (Oct. 6, D. Cal.)
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Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Huston, 10th Inf., relieved. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

1st Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 8th Inf., is transferred from Company D to Company B of that regiment. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

Major William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Camp Skagway, Alaska, and there take station. (Sept. 30, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf. (Sept. 30, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Depot of Recruit Instruction for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 7, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George A. Denison, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

G. 56, 11th U.S. Inf., Tanaan, Leyte, P.I. July 28, 1902. The regimental commander announces that Com. Sergt. Hugh Keenan and Color Sergt. John Gleason, 11th Inf., have been ordered to the United States pending action on their application for retirement. Both of these soldiers have already served the time required for their transfer from the active to the retired list of the Army and "faithful and honest" service has entitled them to the reward due for such service.

The regiment extends to them its best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. By order of Lieutenant Colonel Myer, J. S. BATTLE, Capt., Adj't. 11th Inf.

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. W. H. Oury, 12th Inf., Fort Apache, Ariz. (Oct. 6, D. Cal.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., recruiting officer. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. S. L. Faison, 13th Inf., Fort Mason, Cal. (Oct. 6, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Harry S. Howland, 13th Inf., from further duty at the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, to join his company at Fort Mason, Cal. (Oct. 6, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, 13th Inf., in New York City, on leave, will report in person Oct. 17, 1902, to the commanding general, Department of the East, at Governors Island, New York City, for assignment to temporary duty until Dec. 31, 1902, when he will resume his leave. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for 21 days, to take effect on or about Nov. 2, 1902, is granted Capt. Harry A. Smith, commissary, 15th Inf., Monterey, Cal. (Oct. 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 15th Inf., Monterey, Cal. (Oct. 7, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 1st Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William A. Castle, 16th Inf., is further extended one month. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Major James A. Maney, 17th Inf., having reported at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is assigned to duty at that post. (Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Llewellyn N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty with his company. (Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th Inf., is further extended nineteen days. (Oct. 13, H.Q.A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 14, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Oct. 6, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. W. B. Wallace, was on Oct. 12, appointed Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, 2d Battalion, vice 2d Lieut. J. V. Guthrie, relieved. 2d Lieut. J. V. Guthrie, was on Oct. 12, assigned to Co. K, vice 2d Lieut. W. B. Wallace, appointed Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary.

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., to take effect when another officer is available to perform his duties at Fort Snelling. (Oct. 13, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Capt. William A. Campbell, 22d Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 22d Inf., is transferred to the 10th Inf. Lieutenant Herr, upon the expiration of his present leave, will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 22d Inf., (now 10th Infantry) is extended twenty days. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Howard L. Laubach, commissary, 23d Inf. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. William H. Sage, 23d Inf., is extended seven days. (Oct. 10, D.E.)

24TH INFANTRY.—

Capt. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S.C. (Oct. 12, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (Oct. 4, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab, 25th Inf., is extended two months. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

The leave granted Capt. John H. Parker, 26th Inf., recruiting officer, is extended four days. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. ROGERS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 15, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Major Eben Swift, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, captain 5th Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for examination for promotion; upon completion of this duty Major Swift will return to San Juan, P.R. (Sept. 29, D.P.R.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick Koch, Philippine Scouts, is further extended one month. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carl L. Stone, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (Oct. 14, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, from the 19th Inf. to the 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, from the 6th Inf. to the 19th Inf. Upon the expiration of his present leave Lieutenant Dalton will join the company to which he may be assigned. Lieutenant

Crimmins join the company to which he may be assigned. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, from the 2d Cav. to the 9th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Steever, from the 9th Cav. to the 3d Cav. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

The transfer by the President, Sept. 28, 1902, of 2d Lieut. Emmet K. Harris, from the Artillery Corps to the cavalry arm of the Service, with rank from June 12, 1902, and of 2d Lieut. Adam F. Casad, from the 11th Cav. to the Artillery Corps, with rank from June 12, 1902, is announced. Lieutenant Harris is assigned to the 11th Cav. and Lieutenant Casad to the 21st battery, Field Artillery. Lieutenant Harris will proceed to join the 11th Cav. in the Division of the Philippines. (Oct. 10, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E., Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E., Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, C. E., Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg., U.S.A. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. David P. Heap, Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, and Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, C. E., Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., 1st Lieut. Francis M. C. Usher, asst. surg. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major (senior grade) John Weiby, A.C.; Sergt. Major Charles Streignitz, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Major John Desmond, 22d Inf.; Color Sergt. John Gleason, 11th Inf. (Oct. 9, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: Hospital Steward Lafayette Joseph, Ord. Sergt. Lawrence Vlner, 1st Sergt. Charles Pfund, Troop 1, 5th Cav., 1st Sergt. Shelly Shropshire, Troop H, 10th Cav. (Oct. 11, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

In a communication to the adjutant general of the Philippines, dated July 10, 1902, Mr. A. L. Lawah, auditor for the Military Government, invites attention to the fact that in a number of instances post commanders have ordered the subordinate officers under their command to transfer their funds to persons unauthorized to receive them, particularly in cases where officers have been acting as inspectors of customs and have been ordered to transfer their funds to the Presidents of the towns. These Presidents, the auditor says, are not bonded officers, and even in case they have been appointed sub-district inspectors of customs, are unauthorized to receive and disburse moneys. In cases where insular funds have been transferred to persons unauthorized to receive such funds, he states that his office cannot recognize such transfer of funds, and holds the officer who transferred the funds responsible by suspending the amount so transferred in his accounts and requiring that the funds be recovered and deposited in the insular Treasury to his credit.

General Orders from the Division of the Philippines issued in August last, not noted elsewhere, are as follows: 116, directing public animals to be examined by a veterinarian before being sent to Manila; 177, announces that Malig Island Military Prison and Post, are attached to the Department of North Philippines; 181, relates to the trial of a native; Circular 48, relates to the transfer of Insular Funds.

The following named officers, en route to join their regiments, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Depot of Recruit Instruction, for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. 2d Lieuts. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav.; Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav.; Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav.; Oscar Foley, 6th Cav.; Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf.; James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th Inf.; Hiram M. Cooper, 16th Inf. (Oct. 6, D. Cal.)

The following officers en route to join their regiments, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. 2d Lieut. William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Albert E. Dockery, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf. (Oct. 4, D. Cal.)

The following officers en route to join their regiments, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. 2d Lieut. Llewellyn N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty with his company. (Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

G. C. M.

A G.C.M., at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10, for trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail: Col. Charles A. Woodruff, assistant commissary general; Col. Frank M. Cox, assistant paymaster general; Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf.; Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, deputy Q.M. general; Lieut. Col. James A. Sig. Corps; Lieut. Col. Leon A. Matile, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdel, 7th Inf.; Major Charles W. Hobbs, A.C.; Major William E. Birkhimer, A.C.; Major John A. Hull, judge advocate, judge advocate.

G. C. M. CASES.

Private Samuel Bean, 42d Co., C.A., tried at Fort DuPont, and found guilty of desertion, in violation of the Article of War, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged." The reviewing authority, Major General MacArthur, says: "The finding is approved, it being in accord with the evidence. But the sentence is open to the objection that it does not include confinement at hard labor. Under the scale of punishments published in General Orders 62, A.G.O., 1901, the prisoner at hard labor has been dishonorably discharged and confined at hard labor for the term of two years and eight months. While the court in sentencing the prisoner may have taken into consideration the length of time he had been in confinement awaiting trial, it has failed to make mention of this, or any other circumstances as a reason for its leniency. The court is reminded that the reviewing officer is without authority to add to the punishment which may be imposed by its sentence, and that it should properly have given a sentence commensurate with the offense of which the prisoner was found guilty, and made recommendation to clemency or have stated the considerations which influenced them in adjudging an insufficient sentence. Subject to the foregoing remarks the sentence is approved. (Oct. 13, D.E.)

In the case of Private Charles R. Robinson, Co. H, 5th Inf., tried at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and found guilty of absence without leave and of desertion, and sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, with loss of pay and allowances and to imprisonment for one year and six months," Major General MacArthur, in reviewing the proceedings says: "The findings upon the charge and its specifications are approved. In the matter of the second charge it is the opinion of the reviewing authority that the prosecution failed to properly establish the allegation that the prisoner deserted the Service. The recruiting sergeant to whom the prisoner testified he had applied for transportation to his station should have been called as a witness and testimony introduced to rebut the conjecture that the prisoner was, during his absence, on a long spree, and did not intend to separate himself from the military service. The finding under the second charge is disapproved. Only so much of the sentence as allows of confinement at hard labor for thirty (30) days and forfeiture of thirty (30) dollars of his pay is approved. It is noted that the record fails to account for one of the members of the court, 2d Lieut. Hunter Harris, no mention being made of either his presence or absence from the trial. (Oct. 10, D.E.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Division of the Philippines.

1st Lieut. George F. Connolly, A.C., is detailed for duty in the Army Transport Service. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Contract Dental Surg. William H. Ware, to Malig Island, for temporary duty. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Capt. Charles E. Tayman, 1st U.S. Inf., will join his proper station. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Contract Surg. George E. Chamberlain, to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. General Hospital. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., to Parang, Mindanao, and assume command of the 27th Infantry. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Michael E. Morris, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 4th Company. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, for duty as adj.-de-camp, and will accompany that officer to Tacloban, Leyte. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

3d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf., will proceed to headquarters of his regiment for station. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th U.S. Inf., will proceed to Tanaauan, Leyte, for assignment to station. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Col. George A. Cornish, 28th Inf. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Major Matthew Leepere, surg. now in Manila, will return to his proper station. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Andrew Ryan, will report for duty as Post Commissary, Manila, P.I., relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Garrett O'Reilly, who will proceed to Mallig Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Frank C. McIntosh, to Calbayog, Samar, for duty. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. August Niemann, to Santa Cruz, Laguna. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Percy E. Butler, (appointed June 30, 1902, from sergeant, Troop M, 15th Cav.) now at Siasi, Island of Siasi, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Major Lawrence C. Carr, surg., Capt. Josiah M. Ward, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., recently arrived, will report to the commanding general, Seventh Separate Brigade, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Hospital Stewards John R. Sands, James J. Cook and John Nankervis and Acting Hospital Steward Jasper M. Lawrence, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. Hospital Stewards Howard R. Jackson and Edward J. Hill, to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Capt. George W. Rutherford, commissary, will report to the Depot Commissary, Manila, P.I., for duty in his office. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Contract Dental Surg. S. D. Boak, to Manila, P.I., for duty at the dental base station, First Reserve Hospital. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Contract Dental Surg. C. J. Long, to Santa Cruz, Cavite, Luzon. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

1st Lieut. George D. Jarrett, 2d Inf., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Randal Kerman, Philippine Scouts, appointed to date Aug. 19, 1902, (from corporal, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers,) is assigned to the 9th Co., (Macabeb), and will join company at Arayat, Pampanga, Luzon. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Leave for two months with permission to visit Japan, to become available about Sept. 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 3d Cav. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Henry H. Moore, Philippine Scouts, (recently promoted from second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts), is assigned to the 12th Co., (Ilocanos) and will join company. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Contract Surg. Clarence A. Warwick, will report on Ingalls, for duty as transport surgeon. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair, to Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Garrett O'Reilly, to duty at Tanaauan, Province of Batangas, Luzon. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., from Tacloban to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Aug. 11, D.P.)

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Santiago, Manila, Aug. 28, 1902, to examine into the qualifications of regimental non-commissioned officers for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants. Detail for the board: (no field officer available). Capt. James C. Bush, Art. Corps; 1st Lieut. Alphonse Streibler, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Art. Corps, Quartermaster. (Aug. 11, D.N.P.)

Capt. George F. Doherty, 11th Cav., to Vigan, South Ilocos, for duty. (Aug. 28, D.N.P.)

Companies F and M, 30th Infantry, now at Calapan, Mindoro, will proceed to Manila, for station at Santa Maria Barracks. (Aug. 28, D.N

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ation at Berne, Switzerland, devoted a great deal of
study while there to the Swiss Militia, which he is
quoted as pronouncing the best in the world. Their
efficiency in the use of small arms is described as
remarkably high, their organization thorough in every
respect and their soldierly bearing worthy of com-
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The results of Major Cecil's observations should be
of great value to the movement looking to the de-
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902.

MYSTERIOUS ATTITUDE OF CUBA.

From the fact that the Cuban Congress has agreed
to adjourn on Oct. 20, it is evident that the present
session of that body will close without action on the
proposed treaty between the United States and Cuba.
This treaty was prepared by Mr. Hay, the American
Secretary of State, and Senor Quesada, the Cuban
Minister at Washington. It is designed to carry out
the obligations imposed upon the two governments by
the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution, which is
part of the organic law of the Cuban republic, and under
which the present administration of the island was
established. This treaty was submitted to the
Cuban Government several weeks ago, but so far as
the authorities at Washington are aware, it has re-
ceived no attention whatsoever, and the forthcoming
adjournment of the Congress at Havana means that
its ratification is to be still further delayed. This
indifference of the Cuban Government to its binding
obligations is particularly mysterious in view of the
fact that the proposed treaty includes provision for a
liberal measure of reciprocity between Cuba and the
United States, thereby establishing the commercial ar-
rangement, which has been urged as vital to the wel-
fare of Cuban interests. The theory, therefore, that
Cuba's non-action with regard to the treaty is meant
as a silent protest against the tardy procedure of
the United States in the matter of reciprocity must
be dismissed as untenable.

Consequently the Cuban attitude must be explained
on other grounds. One explanation is that it is in-
spired by the refusal of the United States to with-
draw the small body of its troops still remaining in
Cuba until the questions now pending between the
two governments are definitely settled by treaty negotia-
tions. If this is the true explanation, it is alike un-
wise and unsatisfactory. The Platt amendment to the
Cuban constitution, upon which the whole fabric of
the present government of the island is based, pledges
the United States to guarantee to the Cuban people
an administration "adequate for the protection of life,
property and undivided liberty." This necessarily
means that the Government at Washington, and not
the government at Havana, shall determine as to the
time when the United States troops now in the island
may safely be withdrawn. No fair minded man will
contend that the eight companies of U. S. Coast Ar-
tillery now in the island constitute even the shadow
of a menace to Cuban institutions. Nor will anybody
familiar with actual conditions pretend that the Cuban
military establishment, as it now exists, is capable of
affording adequate protection to the large public
works and other property in Cuba for which the
United States is still legally responsible. To withdraw
the few United States troops now in charge of the
defensive works at Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago
before Cuba had created an adequate military force
of her own would be unwise from every point of view.
It would immediately saddle the Cuban administra-
tion with responsibilities for which it is not yet prepared.
It would be hailed with delight by the enemies
of President Palma, who are numerous, powerful and
resolved upon his defeat, and in addition to this it
would be prejudicial to American and other foreign
commercial interests in the island, in that it would
expose them to the depressing effects of an angry
agitation led by radical politicians, one of whom
Representative Ziques boldly declared the other day
in Congress that he represented a group whose mem-
bers were sworn never to accept the Platt amend-
ment. This sort of talk from a man of high official
position in the new government shows clearly enough
that for the present the United States troops now in
Cuba should be kept there. To recall them would in
all likelihood serve only as an incitement to disorder.
The Cubans can afford to wait awhile. Before long

they may have an adequate artillery force of their own. At present their artillery consists of 225 men, who are being carefully trained to their duties by Capt. Dwight B. Aptman, of the Artillery Corps of the United States Army. It is proposed to increase this force to 1,000, and the lower branch of Congress has already passed a bill for that purpose. When this increase is made and the men are properly instructed in their work it will be time to withdraw the American artillery, but not before.

Another explanation of Cuba's studied indifference to the pending treaty is that it is intended to signify her unwillingness to comply with that provision of the Platt amendment which binds her to sell or lease to the United States such sites for naval stations on the Cuban coast as may be agreed upon by the two Governments. But to oppose the treaty on that ground would be foolish as well as unfortunate. The proposed naval stations are not desired solely for the benefit of the United States. On the contrary, it is expressly stipulated that they are to enable the United States "to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof." For Cuba, therefore, to reject a treaty specifying the number and location of those stations would be simply to defeat a project for the security of her own national defenses. There is an unfortunate disposition in Cuban official circles to regard the United States as asking something for nothing in Cuba. The fact is, however, that, in return for the sites for naval stations which are vital to our own expanding interests in West Indian waters, the United States obligates herself to guarantee the political independence, the territorial integrity and the domestic tranquility of Cuba against the world. If that is not an ample recompense for all that has been asked of and formally granted by Cuba, then we must plead ignorance of the principles of fair dealing.

It has been suggested that Cuba is looking beyond the sea for relationships which shall render her independent of the United States, commercially, if not politically. If that is her program, she will doubtless be gratified with the fact that Germany has already decided to establish a full-fledged legation in Havana, the Imperial Foreign Office at Berlin having included an appropriation for that purpose in the forthcoming annual budget. The Cuban Government is naturally desirous that other foreign nations shall have diplomatic representatives at Havana of equal rank with the ministers from the United States and Great Britain, but the theory, that through these officials she will seek some way of getting along without entering into treaty relations with the United States is fanciful and extravagant. It must be kept in mind that Cuba's power to form treaty agreements with foreign nations is limited, all such agreements being to a certain extent dependent upon the approval of the United States. She is forbidden to contract debts which she cannot meet or to enter into treaties prejudicial to her own independence—the sole judge as to such conditions being the Government at Washington. In view of all the circumstances noted above, Cuba's refusal to ratify a treaty to which she is pledged by her organic law and which is clearly designed to promote her own legitimate interests is both mysterious and disquieting. Similar delay on the part of an older government in fulfilling a solemn international obligation would expose its professions of gratitude, integrity and good faith to the gravest suspicion.

GERMANY'S AMERICAN SQUADRON.

In the brief reference, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 4 to the formation of an American squadron of the German navy, thoughtful observers of recent history may find a hint of possible and important changes in the distribution of sea power in the waters of the Western hemisphere. The creation of the American squadron of the Kaiser's navy is a fact accomplished. It consists of three cruisers and one gunboat—all new and powerful vessels—under command of Captain Scheder, who, however, will shortly be succeeded by an Admiral, this change being designed to show the importance attached to the new formation by the Government at Berlin. The creation of this squadron, and its permanent maintenance in American waters, means the introduction of a new force into the complex territorial and political affairs of the Western world. At present this force is negative and passive. Perhaps it will continue to be. But it embodies the organized elements of positive action. It is the visible representative of ideal and purposes, and its presence is an actuality which cannot be ignored.

If Germany had naval bases in American waters or if she possessed American colonies politically organized and recognized as such, her creation of an American squadron would excite little or no surprise. But as she has neither naval stations nor colonies in American territory, North or South, it is evident that her policy is yet to be disclosed.

It would be gratuitous to assume that the German policy contemplated territorial aggression on the Western continent. Yet the fact remains that it is in South America that Germany is making her most energetic contest for trade, and it is there that her colonizing enterprise has proved most successful. Her imports of raw material from South America are greater than from any other part of the world. She has developed enormous trade interests in Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia and other of the Southern Republics, and her capital has been extensively invested in all of those countries. In Rio Grande Do Sul, the southernmost State of Brazil, she

has established a colony of more than 200,000 persons who have transformed the territory into what is little else than a German province. Wherever Germany has touched South America she has enlarged her trade and influence. Four great steamship lines are in profitable operation between German and South American ports, the banking and financial interests of the Southern Republics are largely under German control and the commercial policy of the Government at Berlin is directed with constant regard for the progress of South American development. Germany's colonial enterprises in South Africa, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, East Africa, New Guinea and Southwest Africa, all are unprofitable and have been forgotten or ignored in the tremendous concentration of German energy and capital in South America. With this concentration there has naturally arisen a demand from German subjects for the thorough protection of their interests, and this demand is offered in explanation of the formation of the American squadron of the German navy.

But does this explanation explain? Has Germany no other purpose than to protect her trade interests, together with the lives and property of her subjects in South America? If so, why is it that she alone of all the great European powers, continues to denounce the Monroe Doctrine? The attitude of the German Government toward the United States at this time is effusively cordial. The recent visit of Prince Henry to this country and the more recent visit of several distinguished officers of our Army to Germany have been followed by an interchange of civilities which might easily be mistaken for a manifestation of deep and lasting friendship between the two nations. Yet underneath the surface they are engaged in a bloodless but desperate contest over policies and enterprises which, to many observers, seems bound to culminate in a conflict of more serious nature. There is reason indeed to believe that the Government of the United States views the formation of this new German squadron with inward resentment and apprehension. International courtesy, in which the United States is never lacking, requires that Germany shall be permitted to dock and repair her ships in American yards, but if Germany is to maintain a permanent squadron in American waters it requires no prophetic insight to foresee the time when she will insist upon having a naval base on American territory. When that time comes—and it may not be as remote as careful observers could desire—the integrity and binding force of the Monroe Doctrine will be subjected to the final test. For the present and the immediate future, therefore, the watchword of the United States should be: Preparedness! If there is peril to the southward the way to avert it is to be ready to face it. If we are to have peace it must not be "the nerveless peace of helplessness."

We have confidential information showing that in various ways the German Emperor is seeking to make himself independent, so far as he can, of our workshops and sources of supply, that the most exact inquiries are being made into our military and naval strength and that no detail of investigation is omitted that may help him to deal intelligently with us. This may be nothing more than an expression of the German eagerness for military and naval information, but is it for our interest to permit German officers to make as thorough an investigation of all the details of the construction and equipment of our men-of-war, as one of them was allowed to do in an instance occurring in a foreign port which we have in mind, and which may or may not be an isolated one? We hope at least that the effusive friendship of Germany may not lull us into any sense of false security or mislead these sanguine Americans who are so eager for peace that they are constantly subjecting us to the danger of inadequate preparation for war on the theory that soft words are proof of amiable purposes. The military and naval men accompanying Prince Henry on his recent visit were very charming gentlemen and most agreeable visitors, but they kept their eyes wide open while they were here.

PLANS OF SECRETARY ROOT.

The reforms in the organization and equipment of the Army planned by Secretary Root when he entered the Cabinet are gradually reaching a stage of consummation. There now remain but three things to be accomplished under the scheme of Mr. Root and these, he hopes, will be attended to by Congress during its coming session. Appreciating the favorable disposition of Congress toward the Army as evidenced by the generous appropriations granted during the last session, the Secretary believes that there will be little difficulty in persuading the members of the two military committees and the individual Congressmen that there still remains much to be accomplished before the Army will be in a position to meet any emergency. In his annual report the Secretary will recommend, as we have before stated, the creation of a General Staff, the passage of the Militia bill introduced during the last session of Congress, and a sufficient appropriation to adequately supply the Regular Army at its maximum strength and an additional force of one hundred and fifty thousand men with modern ordnance and supplies of all kinds.

The General Staff bill to be introduced at the beginning of the next session of Congress will be, in its essential features, practically identical with that proposed by Secretary Root last year. During the recess of Congress the War Department has maintained correspondence with the various members of the military committees of the House and Senate and it now seems certain that there will be little or no opposition in the military committees to such a General Staff organization

as is desired by Mr. Root. At present it would seem equally certain that the Militia bill drawn by Representative Dick and introduced last winter will receive the favorable consideration of Congress during its next session.

With the passage of these two measures the country, Secretary Root believes, will be provided with a well-organized Regular Army and with a militia force which can be depended upon to respond to a call to arms upon the slightest notice and in any emergency. Mr. Root, in working out his plans for the military establishment, has borne in mind the lessons taught the country by the Spanish War, when the War Department found itself without funds, with a small Regular Army and confronted with the serious problem of organizing a large Volunteer Army and no place to get the necessary modern arms, ammunition and quartermaster's supplies. The third project to be advocated by the Secretary this year will deal especially with the supply question for an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men—that is, a Regular Army of one hundred thousand men and a Volunteer Army (taken from the militia organizations) of one hundred and fifty thousand men. According to Mr. Root's belief Congress should now make some provision whereby in case of war coming upon the country the War Department could, without delay, provide the citizen soldier with proper arms, ammunition and supplies. Not only did the Department not have the necessary supplies at the outbreak of the Spanish War, but it did not know where to turn to get them—on short notice. It is to avoid just such a predicament as the country was in at the beginning of the war of 1898 that Mr. Root is planning. Exactly what he will recommend in this connection cannot now be stated with any certainty, as the details have not been decided upon, but he is consulting his bureaus chief, who, in turn, will make recommendations to him.

A General Order is soon to be promulgated by the War Department directing the reduction of the Army to its minimum strength of about 50,000 men. The reduction will be made by expiration of terms of service. All infantry and cavalry regiments, except those stationed at Fort Leavenworth which are used for tactical purposes, will have their companies reduced to sixty-five men. All of the details of the proposed reduction of the Army have not yet been decided upon, the Adjutant General's Department being now at work on the order.

PROMOTION OF ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

The question of the lineal rank of first and second lieutenants of the Artillery Corps was settled this week by the order of the President, that the promotions which have been held back be made. Under our heading of recess appointments we give the names of those officers of the Artillery whose commissions have already been signed by the President. First lieutenants A. S. Morgan, C. H. Hilton, Jr., and E. L. Glasgow, of the Artillery Corps, will immediately be promoted to the grade of captain, filling three of the nine vacancies existing in that grade. Another vacancy will be created by the promotion of Col. John L. Rodgers, to be a brigadier-general. The next first lieutenant below Glasgow is L. F. Foster, who has just been examined, but whose papers have not yet been received at the War Department. As soon as his papers have been received, the other vacancies in the grade of captain in the Artillery Corps will be filled by promotion from the grade of second lieutenant. Because of the fact that Foster's papers have not been received, it is only possible to make three promotions in the grade of second lieutenant in the Artillery. Those to be immediately advanced, vice the three first lieutenants mentioned above are 2d Lieuts. D. F. Craig, P. E. Gignoux and R. W. Collins.

We have on several occasions commented upon the fact that strong objection has been made to the President as to the manner of the arrangement according to their lineal rank of the lieutenants in the Artillery Corps. Because of these objections, the promotions of lieutenants to fill the nine vacancies in the grade of captain and the nine in the grade of first lieutenant have been held back by the President for several weeks. By the President's action in signing the recess commissions it is taken that he agrees with Secretary Root in his interpretation of the law and, if these recess commissions of promotion are confirmed by the Senate, as they doubtless will be, it will be utterly impossible for any of the lieutenants dissatisfied with the lineal positions given them to obtain redress. As far as the War Department or the President are now concerned, the matter is a dead issue, unless the Senate makes some special inquiry before acting favorably upon the nominations of the officers promoted during the present recess of Congress. There was an obvious error in giving as the promotions following that of Colonel Rodgers those that were made a month ago on the retirement of Colonel Burbank. Lieut. Col. John F. Story becomes colonel, Major Walter Howe lieutenant colonel, Capt. Albert Todd major. Owing to the death of Major Charles H. Bonesteel, reported this week, Capt. Eaton A. Edwards becomes major and 1st Lieut. Harvey W. Miller captain.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is negotiating with the manufacturers of the Brown Segmented Wire-Tube Gun Company for the manufacture of a six-inch gun, built in accordance with the design of this concern, for test by the Army. An allotment of \$25,000 has been made by Secretary Root for the purchase of this gun and for its test.

CLOSE OF FORT RILEY MANEUVERS.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 13, 1902.

Shortly after reveille on the morning of Oct. 9, Camp Root became a thing of the past. Owing to inclement weather and the consequent unpleasant conditions of camp life, nearly all of the officers from the various States who had been present as observers, left before the final day, thus losing an excellent opportunity to gain much practical knowledge of the breaking of camp, and the placing of an army in motion, which was of as much importance as the more spectacular field operations. At 6:29 on the morning of the 9th, 1,500 tents stood in camp just as they have been standing for the last fortnight. All the ropes, however, had been loosened; around these tents, nearly 6,000 men held these ropes and as the last call of the "general" sounded throughout the camp, every tent was on the ground. Tents, with their poles and pins, were rapidly rolled and packed, and in about fifteen minutes, these, with other troop, company and regimental property, were being placed in wagons, especially assigned to each outfit, and in but a few minutes more were en route to the cars, which had also been assigned to squadrons and regiments. In a space of time remarkably short, even to the experienced regular, property had been loaded on cars, and the different organizations were marching from their now deserted camp sites to the different sections awaiting them on the long side tracks which had been laid before the encampment by the Union Pacific. To the credit of Capt. C. B. Baker, the chief Q. M. of the Maneuver Division, it can be said that everything moved off like clockwork, and promptly on time the "soldier specials" set out on their different journeys. The 18th Infantry's train was composed of three sections: two going to Fort Logan, Colo., with two battalions; the other to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with three companies, headquarters of the regiment and band. The other troops leaving by rail on the 9th were the headquarters and band of the 6th Infantry, and the dismounted portion of the Battalion of the Engineers, with their long train of material for Fort Leavenworth, and one battalion of the 22d Infantry for the Indian Territory.

On Friday morning, the 1st Squadron of the 8th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, O.T., started on its long march of about 400 miles. From 16 to 20 days will be necessary in which to make the trip. Several wives of officers of the command will accompany their husbands on the homeward march, one traveling mounted, the other riding in ambulances. The 6th Infantry also left camp on the same morning, its march, however, being eastward, with about 135 miles to make, before reaching its destination. About eight days will be required to make the trip, subject, however, to the condition of the weather. Shortly after the departure of the 6th for Fort Leavenworth, the 22d Infantry began its long overland march for Fort Crook, Neb., distant about 275 miles. About 16 days will be taken by this hard-marching regiment in reaching its destination. The 2d Squadron of the 4th Cavalry and the mounted portion of the Engineer Battalion, whose station is at Fort Leavenworth, left later in the day for their station, and expect to beat the dismounted troops destined for the same point by at least two days. The Battalion of Colorado militia left on the morning of the 9th for their State, traveling in a section by themselves.

The weather of the closing days of the maneuvers was all that could be desired and it is to be regretted that such a state could not have existed during the entire period. The weather conditions that prevailed during the greater part of the encampment have been unpreceded, the oldest residents of this section failing to recall the like. This season of the year has always proved to be the most delightful, as the weather is usually clear, and the air balmy, and neither cold nor warm—a perfect Indian summer.

On Monday, the attack and defence of a position, with the entire command engaged, was the maneuver executed. It was assumed that the general situation was as follows: A Blue force operating against a Brown force located northeast of St. Mary's, Kas. The Blues were depending upon the railroad for their supplies. The main force beyond St. Mary's was supposed to have met with reverses and then thrust out of the line of communications. Fort Riley was to be defended as a base of supplies by the Blue force, under command of Major Smith S. Leach, Engineer Corps, with the following troops: 6th Infantry, 1st Battalion of Engineers, 6th and 28th Field Batteries and two troops of the 8th Cavalry, Brig. Gen. Kobbé commanded the Brown force, composed of the 18th and 22d Infantry, Battalion of Colorado militia, 4th Cavalry (two squadrons), two squadrons of the 8th Cavalry and the 7th, 19th and 20th Field Batteries.

This day's maneuvers from the spectator's standpoint proved the most spectacular of them all, and the top of Reservoir Hill, a high eminence, directly north of the post, was covered with some 500 interested spectators afoot, mounted and in carriages, both sexes being equally represented. As far as actual contact was concerned, the two forces came as near as was possible without causing injury to each other, towards the close of the action, the two lines firing at each other with but 100 yards, and in some cases much less distance, separating them. Early in the morning, the Blues took up their positions on a long line of hills north of the post, and began throwing up intrenchments as though their very lives depended on their labor.

It was a peculiar thing, that by accident some of the Browns passed within 2,000 yards of the Blue force that was at work throwing up intrenchments, but when the battle opened this same Brown force marched up to within 500 yards of those very same intrenchments without locating them, until the Blues mowed them down by a terrific fire. The Browns marched to the northern side of the reservation, early in the morning, as the sun was creeping up, and their line, covering a point of about two miles, was cautiously advanced, always under cover. The action was opened by the 19th Battery (March's) from Morris Hill, at about 3,000 yards, his constant fire being for the purpose of locating the Blue's line. The 6th Battery alone replied, and then ceased, after a few volleys and all was silent on the side of the Blues. March's Battery then advanced in plain view, occasionally at a break-neck speed over hill and dale, and once more opened up at about 1,500 yards. The 7th and the 20th were similarly engaged on the right and left of the line, but to no purpose, apparently, save what damage their shells might have created among the defenders in actual warfare. General Kobbé's line was then advanced by rushes to within 1,000 yards of the supposed location of the Blues. Meanwhile, March's and Lassiter's batteries, the 19th and 7th, advanced to the same positions, and went into action on the top of a small range of hills, in plain

view of the defenders. They were promptly put out of action by the umpires, as no battery could be served in such a position within 1,000 yards of Infantry fire and have any men left.

The Infantry and dismounted Cavalry continued to advance until within 500 yards of the Blues' undiscovered intrenchments, without drawing any reply. As the advance continued, a terrific fire from the entire entrenched line supported by the fire of the 6th and 28th Batteries opened up on them. By crawling, rushing and creeping, the advance continued until the two lines were only separated by about two yards and in some cases much less when General Bates ordered recall blown, and the umpires made their usual inspection of the position. It was almost the unanimous opinion that the Blues came out victorious, and gloriously so, as no force could have withstood the short range fire poured into the Browns and have a sufficient force left to charge intrenchments.

On Tuesday the 7th, 20th and 28th Field Batteries engaged in target practice in battalion formation, the practice being witnessed by General Bates and his staff and visiting officers. On Wednesday the troops were marched over the pontoon bridge laid by the Engineers and the maneuvers for 1902 were over. On Thursday morning the maneuver division ceased to exist in order published from General Bates's headquarters.

Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, and Generals Carter and Randolph with their aides left on Wednesday at noon for Washington. A large number of officers from camp and garrison were at the depot to see them off. The 9th Artillery band rendered an impromptu concert on the station platform while the party were awaiting the arrival of their train. A stop of between six and seven hours was made in Kansas City, the party being the guests of Mr. W. B. Clarke. Dinner was partaken of at the Kansas City Commercial Club, and from there the visitors were driven to Convention Hall, where they occupied Mr. Clarke's box during the Priestess of Pallas Ball. They left on the Missouri Pacific at 10:45 P.M. for Washington.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, U.S.N.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the annual report of Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon General, U.S.N., is that in which he demonstrates the urgent need of an increase in the number of medical officers for the Navy. This need, which is due to the growth of the Service in personnel and material, can be most effectively illustrated by a few figures relative to service conditions during the period between 1897 and 1901. During that period the increase in the Medical Corps was only 15 per cent., while the increase in actual strength of the Navy and Marine Corps was 70 per cent. Admissions to the sick list increased 75 per cent.; the total number of sick days increased 95 per cent.; the number of patients treated in naval hospitals increased 94 per cent.; the number of persons examined for enlistment increased 103 per cent., and the number of medical surveys held increased 174 per cent. Hospitals with twice as many patients as in 1897 now have fewer surgeons to care for them; cruisers and other vessels at sea have had their quota of medical officers cut down one-third or one-half; important shore stations where skilled physicians should be stationed must depend upon the partial training of a pharmacist. Recruiting work in many places is performed by civilians without special knowledge of naval requirements, resulting in loss to the Government from the selection of physically undesirable men. The Surgeon General estimates the increase of the Navy already authorized will require an addition of 150 officers to the Medical Corps, and he recommends that Congress be asked to provide for the addition of 75 of these during the approaching session.

Admiral Rixey urges the importance of special training for medical officers of the Army and Navy. He holds that the experience of examining boards of both Services has shown that the educational advantages offered by most medical colleges are not sufficient to fit their graduates for naval work. The Army and the Navy medical officer must be a specialist in many branches of his profession. He must be his own consultant and laboratory expert, as he must also bear alone the responsibility of danger to the community dependent upon him for sanitary safety. It is only fair, also, that he should be grounded in the customs and traditions of naval life, customs of which civilians beginning a naval career are profoundly ignorant. His efficiency as a naval officer is enhanced by his observance of these traditions. It is evident, therefore, that a postgraduate course for the novitiate in the Medical Corps of the Navy is a simple necessity. Many new problems in the etiology of diseases peculiar to our new possessions are yet to be solved. Some have already been worked out and some are on the road to solution by our medical confreres of the Army. It has been said that many of the important discoveries made by the Army Medical Corps in the last few years are the direct result of the knowledge gained by the investigators in the laboratory courses in the Army Medical School.

In order to provide for the proper training of the members of the Naval Hospital Corps the Surgeon General has prepared a plan of education and drill, based upon that in successful operation at the Army Training School. A Hospital Corps Drill Manual has also been compiled and approved by the Department. It will be used in preparing the members of the Hospital Corps for the military demands of their duties and in teaching them the method of handling wounded and disabled in the field and on shipboard. Medical officers should be required to carry on the plan of instruction in drill and study periods prescribed by their commanding officers, and these should be considered as much a part of the routine of the ship or station as drills of any other class for other divisions of its complement.

Admiral Rixey is strongly in favor of ambulance and hospital ships. Their value, he contends, can not be questioned for a moment, and from experience it would seem that the point had been reached in the growth of our naval establishment where a permanent hospital ship was a necessary adjunct to a fleet or station. Two vessels of this type, of moderate size, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific, could do great and humane work in time of peace, and with the advent of war would be ready for instant service with the first fleet prepared for action.

Careful observation by medical officers during and since the Spanish War has led to the conclusion that the employment of women in nursing the sick in naval hospitals would result in greater efficiency than has been obtained by the exclusive use of male nurses. Women nurses are superior to the men, and the objection that they are not compatible with military conditions can

scarcely apply to naval hospitals. Their employment would liberate most of the hospital apprentices for sea service. The Surgeon General recommends a plan for one submitted by Medical Inspector J. C. Boyd, U.S.N.

Having in view the excellent results obtained at the Army sanatorium for tuberculosis patients at Fort Bayard, N.M., Admiral Rixey is considering plans for a similar institution for the Navy. Recognizing the excellence of the book of instructions in use by the Medical Department of the Navy, he is also preparing a similar work for the Medical Corps of the Navy. The Surgeon General urges a generous schedule of improvements in the operating rooms and other branches of the naval hospitals, some of which are unsanitary and poorly adapted to the needs of the Service. He also recommends that the appropriation of \$100,000 for a hospital in connection with the new buildings of the U.S. Naval Academy be increased to \$200,000 in order that the structure may harmonize with the general architectural scheme of the project. He also recommends the employment of contract dentists. The statistical information contained in the report shows that the health of the Navy and Marine Corps during the period under review was excellent, the percentage of sick and the death rate being lower than for several years. The Surgeon General's estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, amount to \$485,000 as against \$250,000 for the current year.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MANEUVERS.

In an article in the New York Independent, Lieut.-Commander Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., says:

"It is too early yet to know how the Army and Navy maneuvers have been arbitrated. It is doubtful, indeed, if a categorical decision will ever be announced. Certain information will, perhaps, be given out, but the mass of the evidence collected will be filed away confidentially for the use of the departments concerned.

"This attack gave the first experience of the effect of searchlights. By common consent these adjuncts were decided to have been largely overrated. The ships were often in the beams and apparently not visible to the observers on shore. Much care is needed to insure that the observers are not gradually blinded by the glare of their own lights. These points seem to be established: The lights should be swept very slowly and low down; their beams should not cross, for inevitably there is formed an impenetrable dark sector beyond; the projectors should be completely hooded on the shore side; and the observers should be at a distance from the lights. The lights did not interfere seriously with navigation; and, in fact, in the absence of other marks, they were made use of in taking angles and bearings to locate the position of the ships. In actual war they really should not be used at all to discover the enemy except when fixed beams can be trained on narrow passages, as was done by the blockaders at Santiago. Discovering the enemy should be left to the scouts of the floating defense. But to illuminate the ships and make better targets for the gunners is a different affair. The lights for that purpose should be quite removed from the gunners or range observers, in order to avoid the gradual blinding effect experienced by these persons from merely seeing the beams of light flashed in front of their eyes.

"The gun emplacements, especially those for the disappearing guns and the mortars, seem to be well nigh indestructible when attacked in face. Some of them were exposed in reverse. If hostile ships ever reach these localities, as by attacking in great force or running past in a fog, the game is then up for the forts. It may be stated that it is not the intention to permit the ships to go by. An instance is given later (the Newport attack) in which ships got in rear of the forts with little exposure to themselves in running in.

"A feature of the maneuvers was the employment of the State militia organizations ashore and afloat. It is certain that these organizations, while rendering valuable assistance, must have been able to add to their usefulness in the direct line of the duty they will be called on to perform in time of war.

"As to the lessons to be learned, some have been outlined. Some will not be made public, but they have been taken to heart by the persons most nearly concerned. The greatest good was in the stimulation of the personnel to something beyond the dull routine of drill and in giving them the most practical possible experience short of actual war. These advantages fully compensate for the expense and labor involved and indicate the propriety of perpetuating the Army and Navy maneuvers."

ARMY HOSPITAL SERVICE.

A notable feature of the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, D. C., were the special ambulances furnished under the direction of the War Department, to aid those of the city hospitals in caring for sick or injured among the 40,000 veterans and others. The service provided by the Army comprised about thirty-five tents, giving accommodation at one time to 108 patients. To care for these patients there were detailed for service 60 hospital attendants placed under the charge of Major W. C. Borden, Capts. A. M. Smith, Joseph T. Clarke, Frederick P. Reynolds, and J. R. Church.

The hospital was provided with everything that the ingenuity of the Army has devised for field treatment. There was an operating tent, with facilities for antisepic treatment, and the water was filtered and boiled. All the tents were floored and board walks were provided to connect all parts of the grounds. Light was provided by a generator for acetylene gas which was conveyed to the different tents by rubber tubes.

Special provision was made for the treatment of women, a corps of women nurses looking after them. The nurses in the men's wards were all men in the regular service. The tents, cots and everything can be folded up as rapidly as are the belongings of a circus and made ready for convenient transportation. Each tent for the patients contained five cots, and they can be placed within a wooden packing case of small dimensions.

The service of caring for the injured was extended so that any veteran could call in any physician at his home or boarding place and have treatment. The prescriptions in such cases were sent to the nearest drug stores. All this service was made free of charge to the veteran, the attendant expense being borne by the committee in charge of the work.

For the good work that has been done by every one who observed it. It has been a model service in every respect. Many of the injuries that have been treated by the hospital, while slight in themselves, and yielding to treatment readily, are of such a nature that neglect might result in serious consequences.

ADMIRAL BOWLES' REPORT.

The report of Admiral Bowles as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows the following estimates of appropriations required by his bureau for 1903-4: Salaries, \$11,980; construction and repair of vessels \$8,000,000; for repairs, improvements and construction of plants at navy yards, as follows: Portsmouth, N. H., \$20,000; Boston, \$50,000; New York, \$50,000; League Island, \$30,000; Norfolk, \$30,000; Mare Island, \$30,000; Puget Sound, \$75,000; New Orleans, \$25,000. For steel steam lighter at Cavite, Philippine Islands, \$30,000. Civil establishments at Navy Yard, \$27,024.25. Increase of the navy, construction and machinery on account of hulls and out-fits and steam machinery of vessels already authorized, \$15,025,632. Training vessels: For two steel sailing ships, one for use on the Pacific, \$375,000; one wooden brig, \$50,000.

Admiral Bowles reports that progress upon new vessels under construction during the past year has not been satisfactory. All the larger vessels have been delayed by nondelivery of structural steel, the vessels building at the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, by a strike beginning May, 1901, and ending in March, 1902, and the battleship Nebraska by a strike which as yet prevented any actual progress upon the structure of the hull. The inability of ship-builders to obtain a sufficient force of skilled workmen has been in many cases an important factor in the slow progress of the vessels.

The submarine boats building have not yet been offered for trial by the contractors, though with the exception of those building at the Union Iron Works, which were delayed by the strike, they have been reported practically completed for several months.

Owing to the delays which have occurred on the part of the contractors in beginning the construction of the battle ships of the Virginia class, the armored cruisers of the Pennsylvania class, and the protected cruisers of the St. Louis class, an opportunity was afforded to the Bureau to make a careful revision of the general plans of these vessels, which has resulted in a considerable improvement in their military value and in their habitability.

For the Virginia class an entire re-arrangement been made of the stowage of ammunition and a scheme carefully prepared for the supply of ammunition to all part of the battery without interference of one kind with another. This arrangement has been prepared in connection with an arrangement of armored splinter bulkheads for isolation of the guns of the 6-inch battery, and nickel steel protection on the sides of the vessel for the 3-inch guns on the main deck. Better light and ventilation has been provided and a contagious ward and operating room for the sick bay.

Particular attention has been given to an efficient scheme for coaling. Large hatches have been provided for lowering coal in bags, to the gun deck, without breaking bulk or hoist, thus dispensing with coal scuttles and portable coal chutes and accidents, providing better light and ventilation for spaces within the armored inclosure. The changes made on the Pennsylvania and St. Louis classes are of the same general character.

By direction of the Navy Department this Bureau prepared a scheme for keeping the accounts of the cost of the Connecticut in a manner that will at all stages of the work make it easily comparable with the cost of the Louisiana, to be built by contract.

Acting in co-operation with the authorities of the naval training service, this Bureau has prepared tentative designs for a sailing training vessel of about 1,800 tons displacement, the length being 176 feet, mean draft 19 feet 6 inches; to be full rigged, built of steel, with double bottom, enough water-tight subdivision for safety, with sufficient boiler power to distill water and provide for ventilation and sanitary appliances, and with sufficient room to comfortably carry a crew of 300 men. Estimates are submitted for two such vessels, to cost \$75,000 each.

The Bureau has also designed, to meet the wishes of those engaged in the training service, a small wooden sailing brig for use in connection with the training stations. The design is for a vessel of about 350 tons displacement and a mean draft of 9 feet 4 1-2 inches; length between perpendiculars, 108 feet; extreme breadth, 30 feet. The Bureau recommends in accordance with the Navy Department's approval, the construction of one of these brigs at an estimated cost of \$50,000.

Substantial and encouraging progress has been made in the standardization of ship fittings. During the past year 44 such standards have been issued. In addition to the preparation and issue of these standard details, the Bureau has prepared type plans for both ventilation and drainage for the following classes of vessels under construction: Battleships of the Virginia class; protected cruisers of the St. Louis class; protected cruisers of the Denver class, and the single protected monitors.

The necessities for an increase in the number of officers in the corps of naval constructors continue to be urgent and are in evidence by the inability to assign officers to duty where their services are required, mainly at the navy yards, Pencacola, Fla., and Charleston, S. C., and at the naval station, New Orleans, La.

The advantages of the special instruction in naval architecture and marine engineering in the United States have, during the last year, become evident. The Bureau is now enabled, by cooperation with the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to regulate the technical education appropriately and to offer the students and their instructors constant opportunities for observation of the building and repair of all classes of vessels, both at private shipyards and at the navy yards of the Government.

In pursuance of a previous recommendation the Bureau has, in co-operation with the Bureau of Navigation, established at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., an artificers school for the instruction of carpenters' mates, shipwrights, plumbbers, painters, and shipfitters who are enlisted in these capacities for service in the fleet.

The work of the experimental model basin has been carried on satisfactorily during the year, and this adjunct of the Bureau is found of greater and greater value as time goes on. It is wholly to the model basin facilities that the Bureau has been enabled to arrive at the very satisfactory results that the new armored cruisers of the Tennessee class, displacing 14,500 tons, may be expected to make a speed of 22 knots with actually somewhat less power than the preceding lot of armored cruisers of the Pennsylvania class of the same speed, which displaced 13,680 tons. Similarly, the two new 16,000-ton battle ships of the Connecticut class will drive appreciably easier at 18 knots than

the preceding battle ships of 14,948 tons. Thus an increase of 7 per cent in size in the case of the battle ships and of over 6 per cent in size in the case of the armored cruisers has been accompanied with an actual reduction of horse power necessary to drive them at a given speed in each case.

The shipbuilders of the country have continued to avail themselves of the facilities of the model basin in connection with their commercial work. During the fiscal year experiments were made for private ship-builders, at their expense, with five models, and experiments are now under way, or authorized, with four models for three private concerns.

The following summary of vessels in the United States Navy is given: Vessels fit for service, including those under repair: First-class battle ships, 9; second-class battleships, 1; armored cruisers, 2; armored ram, 1; double-turret monitors, 6; protected cruisers, 14; unprotected cruisers, 3; gunboats, 12; light draft gunboats, 3; composite gunboats, 6; training ship (Naval Academy), sheathed, 1; special class (Dolphin-Vesuvius), 2; gunboats under 500 tons, 21; torpedo-boat destroyers, 3; steel torpedo boats, 28; submarine torpedo boat, 1; wooden torpedo boat, 1; iron cruising vessels, steam, 5; wood cruising vessels, steam, 6; wooden sailing vessels, 4; tugs, 39; auxiliary cruisers, 5; converted yachts, 23; colliers, 16; supply ships, and hospital ships, 11. Total, 223.

Vessels under construction or authorized: First-class battleships, 10; armored cruisers, 8; steel single-turret monitors, 4; protected cruisers, 9; gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun), 1; composite gunboats, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 13; steel torpedo boats, 7; submarine torpedo boats, 7; tugs, 2. Total, 63.

Vessels unfit for sea service: Iron single-turret monitors, 5; iron cruising vessels, steam, 1; wooden cruising vessels, steam, 10; wooden sailing vessels, 8. Total 24. Grand total, 310.

THE CUNNINGHAM DRY DOCK.

The new type of self-docking, floating dry dock invented by Civil Engineer Andrew C. Cunningham, U. S. N., of the New Orleans Naval Station, who was the officer in charge of the construction of the New Orleans floating dock, is described by the New Orleans Picayune, of October 5: This dock, instead of being composed of independent side walls and pontoons, consists of a series of sections, each of which is an independent dock in itself, but when connected together practically form one dock. The sections are joined together end to end, and the joint flanges are of such an extent and location that the joint is readily made of greater strength than the body of the section. The machinery has all been placed on one side which has the advantage of bringing all the operations governing the manipulations of the dock directly under the observation and management of the operator. When assembled for operations, the main pipes of all the sections are connected to each other by slip-joints, so that with the pumping plant on the one section alone the entire dock can be operated. The sections are all exactly alike and are consequently interchangeable in positions.

The self-docking is a simple operation, the joints of the section to be docked are opened, the adjacent sections sunk and reconnected, and when pumped up bring the section to be docked out of the water to any desired amount. Under normal conditions the joints are always above water, where they are not subject to corrosion and can have constant attention. In opening the joints of the dock the water is first allowed to run to a uniform depth in all sections without special regard to what the depth is, and as the sections are all alike the flotation of each is practically the same. As it is impossible to so construct the sections that each will have absolutely the same weight, a new feature has been added to facilitate the disconnection in the slot-holes that are made in the connection flanges. The bolts through these slot-holes give sufficient frictional resistance to hold the sections in line against any small difference of flotation that may exist, the balance of the bolts are removed and when the friction bolts are loosened the sections slip to their flotation line without binding or shearing of any parts.

When the ship increases in length beyond the possibility of the dock, a new section is built and connected at the end or any intermediate point. This dock also admits of more rapid construction and safer launching and towing, as each section can be built independently and at the same time, and launched and towed by itself.

As a military dock the Cunningham type has possibilities possessed by no other floating dock. The sections composing a dock can be separated into groups and ordinarily used for docking small vessels, and united in a short time for docking a battleship.

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

"Our Naval Apprentice" for October gives an excellent portrait of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, whom it justly calls "the father of the apprentice training system." A history of the system given by our contemporary, shows that as far back as 1835, Mr. John Goin, of New York city, notary and shipbroker, agitated a plan for the establishment of a naval school. The proposition was regarded favorably throughout the Atlantic States as out of 100,000 seamen sailing out of the United States only 9,000 were Americans. But for some reason Mr. Goin did not meet with success. In 1837, however, Congress enacted that it would be lawful to enlist for the Navy boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years, to serve until 21. With this authority a plan was speedily put in action, and shortly afterward the frigate Hudson had three hundred apprentices on board. But in the short time of five years the system fell flat. The instructions issued by Secretary of the Navy Spalding directed that the boys be instructed so as to qualify them for seaman duties and petty officers. But the boys then in the service were of the best families in the land and seemed to think they were above work and expected to become midshipmen as soon as acquainted with the preliminary duties and then to have a rapid advancement to higher rank. Only two of them received appointment as midshipmen. The remainder became dissatisfied and through political friends procured their discharges. In 1843 the attempt to carry out the act of Congress was abandoned.

The Naval Academy training ship visited England in 1863 and inspected the English apprentice system. Officers were so impressed with it that on return to New York, where the Academy then was, Admiral (then captain) Luce reported on it so favorably to the Secretary of the Navy that it led to a revival of the law of 1837, and

for a time the apprentice system again prospered. But views like those of his predecessors held by the Secretary of the Navy, favoring admission to the Academy of a certain number of apprentices, lead to a second downfall of the system after a few years.

In 1875 a second revival of the law of 1837 was instituted, and the system was at length established on a satisfactory basis, to continue to the present day. The circular from the Secretary of the Navy establishing the system for the third time said: "The education of the boys will comprise only the elements of an English education, alternating with practical seamanship and other professional occupations designed to prepare them for sailors in our navy." As Our Naval Apprentice says, "if a boy does not reach high commissioned rank, he is not, on the other hand, a common sailor as many suppose, unless he insists on becoming one in spite of every effort to raise him to a higher level."

DENIAL FROM KANSAS.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 15, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to make an emphatic denial of a statement made by your correspondent at Fort Riley during the field maneuvers just closed. The statement objected to may be found under the heading, "Fort Riley Maneuvers," page 128 of your issue of Oct. 11. I quote as follows: "It is to be regretted that the nasty weather prevented the carrying out of the exercises according to schedule, as the National Guardsmen, who leave to-day, have only participated in one day's work and their camp experience has been very unpleasant. Many of them have left their organizations and proceeded to their homes in small squads, refusing to stay in camp under such climatic conditions. This action has been confined to the two Kansas regiments alone."

I was personally present in the camp of the Kansas Infantry during the whole time and know no such condition of desertion existed; not a dozen men left during the camp, and not one who had not been first excused for urgent reasons. While writing his letter your correspondent must have drawn on his imagination, or accepted as truth the imaginative statement of some one as ignorant of the true conditions that existed in the remote part of the camp as he was himself.

Your correspondent pays a deserved tribute to the two batteries of Kansas Artillery, which were detached from the other Kansas troops and were encamped with the Regular Artillery within the fort proper, and accessible to his personal scrutiny. The same enthusiasm that he accords to the Artillery existed among the Infantry command, and both regiments offered, to a man, to stay the two remaining days of the encampment without pay, if it could so be arranged, but arrangements had been made with the railway companies to move the command to home stations on Oct. 6, and it was not feasible to postpone the movement.

It is not a matter of especial moment, but to show the inaccuracy of your correspondent I refer you to another part of his statement, as follows:

"On Tuesday the two regiments of the National Guard of Kansas and the battalion from Colorado were engaged under the command of Brigadier General Hughes, K.N.G., and acquitted themselves creditably."

The fact is that the National Guard was not engaged on Tuesday at all, but made camp during that day and in the evening was drilled as brigade organization on the outskirts of the camp. The day the Kansas troops participated in the maneuvers was Wednesday. General Hughes was not in command, but on the other hand, the brigade was divided and each regiment took part in separate maneuvers, conducted independently, on different sides of the reservation.

S. M. Fox, Adjutant General of Kansas.

NEW REVENUE CUTTER VESSELS.

Two fine new vessels for the United States Revenue Cutter Service, were launched at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11. They were christened respectively Mackinaw, and Winnissimmett.

Both vessels, constructed on the lines of big tug-boats, had been built on the same ways, which were about 200 feet long, the Winnissimmett occupying the upper half of the incline and the Mackinaw filling the lower half of the ways. Platforms for the christening party, decorated with the Stars and Stripes, had been built under the bows of each vessel.

Miss Alice Fuller White, of Chambersburg, Pa., was sponsor for the Mackinaw, and Mrs. T. M. Mahon, wife of Congressman Mahon, was sponsor for the Winnissimmett.

There was a little over an hour's time between the launch of the two vessels. The Mackinaw will be stationed on the Great Lakes and the Winnissimmett at Boston. The Mackinaw is a steel vessel with a steel deckhouse, and 110 feet long on deck, 20 1-2 feet beam and 12 feet depth of hold. She has triple expansion engines, with cylinders measuring 13 1-2, 21 and 32 inches, with a piston stroke of 24 inches. She is equipped with a Roberts' watertube boiler. She will be finished in cherry.

The Winnissimmett has a steel hull and wooden deck-house. She is 101 feet long, 20 1-2 feet beam and 11 1-2 feet draught. She is of the same size and has the same type of engines and boilers as the Mackinaw, and will be fitted out in the same style.

Among the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service who witnessed the launchings were, Capt. D. A. Hall, Capt. John W. Collins, J. Q. Walton, C. A. McAlister, Capt. Russell Glover, Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Lieut. J. W. Lee.

At the annual convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington, D. C., October 9, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-chief, General Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; vice commander-in-chief, William M. Olin, of Massachusetts; junior vice commander-in-chief, James M. Averill, of Georgia. The report of the adjutant general exhibits a total membership on June 30, 1902, of 263,745, and a net loss for the same year of 5,806, being 32,813, of those 8,290 died. High-water mark of membership was reached in 1890—an aggregate of 409,489—but there are still living over 900,000 of the men who were a part of the Grand Army of the sixties, and of that number less than 75,000 are over 62 years of age. The expenditure for relief was \$100,833.37, receipts for the year amounted to \$16,927.60 and total expenses \$10,521.20, of which \$3,788.25 was for expenses incurred during the preceding year. The encampment has an investment amounting to \$16,000 and other assets to the amount of \$10,000.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Lieut. Ivan C. Wetengel, junior grade, of the Navy, has appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department disallowing his claim for reimbursement for the loss of private property by the wreck of the U. S. S. Charleston, while he was absent from said vessel in command of a gunboat. The Comptroller of the Treasury, in acting upon the appeal, holds that an officer of the Navy, who, while attached to a naval vessel, is ordered, in addition to his other duties, to take command of a gunboat officered from the vessel to which he is attached, is not entitled to reimbursement for personal effects destroyed on the vessel to which he was attached while absent therefrom in command of the gunboat.

The important question of liquid fuel for naval purposes, will receive careful treatment from Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in his forthcoming annual report. Admiral Melville will recommend that one-third of all the torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers in the Navy be immediately equipped with the necessary apparatus for burning oil fuel. He states that the recent tests of liquid fuel carried on by the special board of officers, of which Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards was the president, will be of incalculable benefit to the Navy and to the commercial world. The tests demonstrated that the engineering difficulties of burning liquid fuel could be overcome, but showed that there are still many structural and economical details which will have to be worked out before such fuel can successfully be used throughout the Navy. If Admiral Melville's recommendation to equip one-third of the torpedo craft with liquid fuel, apparatus should be adopted, it would have a very far reaching effect upon naval engineering.

The Navy Department has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the delays of the preparation of the cruiser Boston for sea service. Several endeavors have been made by the Department to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the delay, but without success. The court, which is composed of Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, Comdr. H. H. Stephenson and Naval Constructor Tawressey, will meet at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The degree of completion on Oct. 1 of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy, was as follows: Battleships—Maine, 96 per cent.; Missouri, 74; Ohio, 64; Virginia, 7; Nebraska, 9; Georgia, 15; New Jersey, 15; Rhode Island, 15. Armored cruisers—Pennsylvania, 32; West Virginia, 35; California, 13; Colorado, 35; Maryland, 33; South Dakota, 11. Protected Cruisers—Denver, 84; Des Moines, 75; Chattanooga, 63; Galveston, 64; Tacoma, 54; Cleveland, 88; St. Louis, 7; Milwaukee, 6; Charleston, 17. Monitors—Arkansas, 99; Nevada, 98; Florida, 94; Wyoming, 95. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Bainbridge, 99; Barry, 99; Chauncey, 99; Hopkins, 95; Hull, 95; Lawrence, 99; Macdonough, 98; Stewart, 96; Whipple, 99; Worden, 90. Torpedo boats—Stringham, 95; Goldsborough, 99; Blakely, 99; Nicholson, 98; O'Brien, 98; Tingey, 75. Submarine torpedo boats—Plunger, 97; Adder, 99; Grampus, 88; Mocassin, 99; Pike, 80; Porpoise, 98; Shark, 98.

Bids for the construction of the concrete and granite dry dock for the Charleston, S.C., navy yard were opened at the Navy Department on Oct. 11. The lowest bid was submitted by the Virginia Engineering and Construction Co. of Richmond, a., which agreed to build the dock for a total sum of \$1,189,450. The other bids were as follows: The Southern Contracting Co., of Charleston, S.C., \$1,213,500; The Norcross Bros. Co., of Worcester, Mass., \$1,320,000; The New York Continental Jewell Filtration Co., of New York City, \$1,224,617; John Peirce, of New York, \$1,406,924; H. E. Talbott & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, \$1,613,000, and P. J. Carlin & Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y., \$1,320,981.

The U. S. S., Buffalo, Captain Ross, arrived at New York, October 12, from the Asiatic Station with a number of time-expired officers and men on board. She sailed from New York last June with officers and men, and stores for distribution among various vessels abroad. She stopped at Gibraltar, where ten midshipmen were transferred to vessels on the European stations. Next she stopped at Malta, Port Said, Colombo and Singapore. Reaching Cavite on August 2, thirteen midshipmen and 450 men were transferred to the ships of Rear Admiral Rodgers' fleet and 280 received in exchange. At Nagasaki the Kentucky, New Orleans, Helena and the Vicksburg received a draft of new men and stores, and from them men were received, who had been ordered home. The Buffalo had stopped at Woosung, China, where more officers and men were sent to the Monterey, Wilmington and Saturn, and others of the time expired class received in their places. At Hong Kong the last transfer was made to the monitor Monadnock, and the Buffalo then started for home, stopping at Messina to receive officers and men from the ships of the European Station. Among those on board were the following: Captain A. Ross, Lieutenant Commanders H. H. Hosley, V. S. Nelson, F. H. Sherman and E. H. Scribner, Lieutenants C. P. Eaton, B. C. Sampson, R. K. Crank, W. Ball, N. Mansfield, F. E. Ridgeley, J. D. McDonald, A. H. Robertson, M. L. Miller, T. P. Magruder and W. J. Terhune; Surgeon L. W. Curtis, Assistant Surgeon C. H. Delancey, Chaplain W. G. Cassard, Assistant Paymaster H. E. Stevens, Ensigns E. C. Kalbfus, C. Courtney, W. R. Sayles, R. W. Vincent and J. F. Babcock.

The torpedo boat destroyer, Whipple, which recently completed the trials contemplated in the contract, has been taken to the Norfolk Navy Yard for commission, and will probably join the West India fleet later in the year. The Whipple was constructed at the works of the Maryland Steel Company, Baltimore, Md., and is of the same general type as the Decatur and Dale, built by the William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., which came through their tests with such marked success.

The converted gunboat, Wasp, will be sent to the Pensacola Navy Yard as a tender for the use of Rear Admiral William G. Wise, U. S. N., the commandant of the station during the approaching winter months.

The torpedo boat flotilla, now in full commission, in command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler, consists of the Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Thornton and Wilkes, with the tug, Nina, as convoy. These are the only boats so far as at present known, that are going to the West Indies this winter. The second group of boats in commission, in reserve, at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., is under the command of Lieut. A. H. Davis. It is composed of the Truxtun, Cushing, Ericsson, Foote, Dupont, Porter and Somers. These boats are in reserve, with partial crews, enough to take care of them, but have not enough of either officers or men to fit them for active service. There are a number of other boats in commission, such as the Morris, Rodgers, Gwin, Talbot, but they are scattered about on detached service.

of various kinds. The Whipple, Dale, Bailey and Shubrick at the Norfolk navy yard, are out of commission.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart, built by the Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N.J., arrived at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 13, to make ready for her official trial trip.

The torpedo boat Mackinie, and the tug Nina, have received a thorough overhauling at the Navy Yard, N.Y., and have been again launched for service.

As an example of the various articles purchased by the United States Government, we note the following supplies advertised for, use at the New York Navy Yard. Bids will be opened at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., October 21: Brooms, linen, belting, leather, shovels, waste, beeswax, coffee, tins, safes, mustard, pepper, bacon, lard, salt, pears, peaches, apricots, evaporated cream, coffee, tinned vegetables, tomatoes, corned beef, ham, pickles, pork, beans, electric elevators, hose, fire engine, locomotive engine, hand grenades, cotton canvas, water coolers and filters, lamp chimneys, electrical supplies, sheet copper, tools, drills, brass tubing, brass rod, sheet brass, angles, condenser tubes, boiler tubes, coffee urns, kettles, lanterns, cork jackets, scrub brushes, towels, bone buttons, combs, forks, spoons, iron, steel, pipe, tin, polished paste and toilet paper.

The following cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service were appointed on Oct. 15: Felix Reisenberg and Arthur Rattien of New York, Frederick D. Mabry of Connecticut, Edward H. Hyde and Howard E. Rideout of Massachusetts, William E. McPhee of Indiana, Edward W. Pinney and Edward J. Kelly of Michigan, Elmer B. Collins of Colorado, and Roger C. Weightman, Leroy Reinberg and William C. Ward of the District of Columbia.

In the third game of a series of football games for the championship of the Naval League on Oct. 16 the team from the U.S.S. Alabama defeated the marines at the Marine Barracks, N.Y., by a score of 11 to 0. The winners were in good form and had little trouble in holding their rivals down. Bucking the line seemed to be the strong point of the play on the part of the winners.

Captain Washburn Maynard, U.S.N., naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, will be retired for age next month. Capt. Charles T. Hutchins has been selected as his successor. Captain Maynard entered the service Oct. 6, 1862, being appointed from Tennessee.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Comendant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, navy yard, N.Y., unless otherwise given.

KEARSARGE, (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. navy yard, New York.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Capt. Charles H. Davis ordered to command. Navy Yard, New York.

DETROIT: Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham, at Plymouth, N.H. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At navy yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Boston. Address there.

MARIETTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived La Guayra Oct. 12. Address care Postmaster New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Sept. 30 from Cape Haitien for Fort de Paix and Santa Marta. Address care Postmaster New York.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed Oct. 16 from Boston for New York.

PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson, at Colon. Address care of Postmaster New York City.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.

ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. At Villefranche, France.

ALBANY, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At Genoa.

CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. Arrived at Marseilles Oct. 15.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived at Villefranche Oct. 14.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo W. Sumner Comdr-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city.

OWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Puerto Madero.

ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. Buenos Aires.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at Mare Island Oct. 12.

OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At San Francisco. Address there.

PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco. At Panama, Colombia.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.

Rear Admiral Evans has temporarily transferred his flag to the Helena to visit Ichang. The command of the Asiatic Station will be transferred from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers to Rear Admiral R. D. Evans at Yokohama about Oct. 20. Rear Admiral Rodgers will then proceed in the New York to San Francisco, Cal.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.
Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Sta-
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Island Oct. 12.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At San Francisco.
Address there.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodorus C. Fenton. At Mare Island,
Cal. Address there.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuilla, Samoa.
WISCONSIN (Flagship). Capt. George C. Reiter. Ad-
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ASIANIC STATION

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Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander.
Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.
Rear Admiral Evans has temporarily transferred his flag to the *Helema* to visit Ichang.
The command of the Asiatic Station will be transferred from Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers to Rear Admiral R. D. Evans at Yokohama about Oct. 22. Rear Admiral Rodgers will then proceed in the *New York* to San Francisco, Cal.
Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic

TRITON, Boatswain E. M., Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there: UNCAS, Chief Gun. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, Address there: VIGILANTE, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there: VIXEN, Lieut. W. McLean. At Portsmouth, N.H. WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there: WASP, Lieut. John B. Bierce. Sailed Oct. 16 from Norfolk for Pensacola. YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Arrived at New York Oct. 3.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Commander William W. Klinchall. At San Francisco. Address Postmaster, San Francisco. ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed from Funchal for Hampton Roads Oct. 1. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at New York Oct. 14 from Asiatic Station. Address care of Postmaster, New York. CINCINNATI, Comdr. N. E. Mason. Sailed Oct. 12 from Cape Haitien for Gonaves and St. Marc. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Helmer. Arrived at Hampton Roads Oct. 15. IOWA, Capt. William H. Emory. At New York Yard. HARTFORD, Comdr. William H. Reeder. Sailed Oct. 13 from Norfolk for Madeira. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows: Arrive Madeira Nov. 8, leave Nov. 13; arrive Algiers Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 4, leave Nov. 24; arrive Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 4, leave Dec. 9; arrive Jaffa Dec. 11, leave Dec. 17; arrive Piraeus Dec. 22, leave Dec. 27; arrive Villefranche Jan. 4; leave Jan. 11; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20; arrive Madeira Jan. 23; leave Jan. 26; arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25; arrive New Orleans, La., Mar. 4, leave Mar. 13; arrive Galveston, Texas, Mar. 16, leave Mar. 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., Mar. 26, leave Apr. 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., Apr. 2, leave Apr. 26; arrive Havana, Cuba, Apr. 30, leave May 6; arrive Charleston, S. C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 8 Trafulgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York. LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Sailed Oct. 14 from Washington for Tompkinsville. MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At Mare Island, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Arrived at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 11. Address all mail Yorktown, Va. NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport, R.I. Address there. PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived at Norfolk Oct. 16. Address there. PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. At New Bedford. Address there. TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk Yard. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Edward D. Tausig. En route home from foreign cruise. Due at Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 2. ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Albion V. Wadham. Address New York City. SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. En route home from a foreign cruise. Is due at Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York. CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (Attached to training station.) FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk. INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. NIPSC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal. RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va. SANTEE, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman (retired). At Boston, Mass. Address there. WAHAB, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE. Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Will sail from Norfolk Navy Yard for winter cruise in the West Indies about October 15. Address care Postmaster, New York City. DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk. BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. At Norfolk. BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davison. At Norfolk. BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. At Norfolk. STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. At Norfolk. THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. At Norfolk. WILKES. Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Norfolk. NINA, (Tug, tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. En route New York to Norfolk.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTUN, CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

MORRIS, McKEE AND WINSLOW. Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. TALHOT, Lieut. A. M. Prector. Trying oil fuel. RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests. GWIN, Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews). MAX, at Cavite, P.I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALEXANDER. Sailed from Valparaiso for Pichilinque Sept. 20. Address care of U.S. Consul, La Paz, Mex. BRUTUS. Sailed Sept. 28 from Montevideo for San Juan, P. R., en route to Norfolk. Address San Juan, P. R. CAESAR. Tompkinsville. Address care Postmaster, New York.

HANNIBAL. Sailed Oct. 14 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Norfolk.

LEBANON. At Norfolk. Address there. LEONIDAS. Sailed Oct. 13 from Havana for Port Antonio, Jamaica.

NERO. Sailed Oct. 12 from New York for Cavite. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STERLING. Arrived at Lambert's Point Oct. 10.

FISH COMMISSION. ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH-HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. Oct. 14.

S. O. 30, OCT. 2. NAVY DEPARTMENT. Announces with deep regret to the Service the death of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, U.S. Navy, retired, which occurred at Sandy Spring, Maryland, Sept. 30, 1902, and publishes the record of the deceased heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

S. O. 29, SEPT. 27. NAVY DEPARTMENT. Revokes Special Order No. 58, Navy Department, Aug. 21, 1898, and publishes tables of allowances of stationery, books, etc., for use in the different posts and recruiting offices of the Marine Corps, and by marine guardians on board vessels of the Navy substituted therefor, to take effect from Oct. 1, 1902.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 10.—Lieut. W. H. Reynolds, detached Constellation, etc., to home, and thirty days' leave.

Midshipman L. E. Wright, Jr., to Kearsarge.

Passed Asst. Surg. T. D. Myers (retired), to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Midshipman G. B. Landenberger, to Alabama.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, Ensign E. C. Kaibbus, Ensign C. E. Courtney, Ensign W. R. Sayles, Jr., Lieut. N. Mansfield, Ensign J. F. Hobson, Lieut. F. B. Ridgeley, Lieut. W. Ball, Lieut. R. K. Crank, Lieut. E. C. Sampson, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribes and Ensign F. L. Shiefield, detached Buffalo, to home and wait orders.

Second Lieut. W. K. Wortman, appointment as 2d Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps, dated Aug. 1, 1902, re-voiced.

Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, to Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Bian. H. Feehan, to Columbian, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack, to Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 20, 1902.

Ensign W. K. Wortman, commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Neilson, appointed from Oct. 4, 1902, with rank of lieutenant (Junior grade).

Lieut. K. G. Castleman, to Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. F. Marble, to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Oct. 20, 1902.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall, to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1902.

Table from Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Yokohama, Japan.

Comdr. J. E. Rodger, from command Monocacy, to home.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Denfield, New York; to command Monocacy.

Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Ryan, Monocacy; to New York.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Dunn, Yokohama Hospital; to Marine Brigade, Cavite.

OCT. 11.—Capt. C. T. Hutchins, detached Naval College, Newport, R.I., etc., to duty under Lighthouse Board as Naval Secretary.

Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers, to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Lieut. Pharm. C. McLarty, appointed April 25, 1902.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; to duty on General Board, Washington, D.C.

Midshipman S. Read, detached Olympia; to Biddle.

Ensign W. K. Wortman, to Massachusetts.

Lieut. C. Wells, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., etc.; to command Leyden.

Act. Btsn. T. Mc. Cassidy, War Mach. A. Anschutz, War. Mach. S. L. Wartman, Chief Corp. J. W. Burnham, Chief Salmaker M. W. Watkins, Ensign R. W. Vincent, detached Buffalo, to home and wait orders.

Ensign E. W. McIntyre, department's orders of Aug. 11, 1902, modified; to Indiana, as watch and division officer.

Ensign F. J. Horner, Jr., to Alert, Nov. 8, 1902.

Gunn. J. G. Foster (retired), detached Wabash, etc.; to home.

Paym. Clk. J. C. Waters, appointed Oct. 11, 1902, for duty on board Independence, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

OCT. 12.—Sunday.

OCT. 13.—Capt. W. T. Swinburne, detached Naval War College, Newport, R. I., etc.; to duty in connection with fitting out Texas, and for the command of that vessel when commissioned.

Comdr. R. R. Wallace, (retired), member Board of Awards.

Comdr. S. Schroeder, upon reporting of relief, detached duty as Naval Governor of Guam, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. W. E. Sewell, upon your arrival at Guam, L. L., assume the duties of Commandant of the Naval Station at that place.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Canaga, to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for special duty connection with Connecticut.

Paym. C. M. Ray, when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and three months' sick leave.

Lieut. R. Earle, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to Lancaster.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, department's orders of Oct. 9, 1902, modified; detached Panther and one month's leave.

Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr., to Kearsarge, Nov. 3, 1902.

Ensign C. W. Cole, to Kearsarge, Nov. 3, 1902.

Ensign P. B. Dungan, to Alabama, Nov. 3, 1902.

Lieut. W. L. Littlefield, detached Minneapolis, etc.; to Olympia, Oct. 20, 1902.

Midshipman G. P. Brown, to Adams.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Quincy, detached recruiting duty, etc., Oct. 25, 1902; to duty in connection with fitting out Texas, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. H. K. Hines, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Carp. A. R. Mackie, when discharged from treatment at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., proceed to Munnall, Pa., and resume former duties.

OCT. 14.—Capt. W. H. Brownson, upon reporting of relief, Nov. 3, 1902, detached command Alabama; to Annapolis, Md., and assume duties of superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Capt. C. H. Davis, detached duty as superintendent of Naval Observatory, etc., Nov. 1; to command Alabama, Nov. 2, 1902.

Capt. C. M. Chester, department's order of Aug. 27, 1902, modified; detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc., October 30; to duty as superintendent of Naval Observatory, Nov. 1, 1902.

Comdr. R. Wainwright, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., Nov. 1; to duty connection fitting out Newark, and duty in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. O. W. Keester, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1902, for duty in the steam engineering department of that yard.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, (retired), detached duty connection with Alaskan boundary; to home.

Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, Department's order Sept. 22, 1902, modified; detached Minneapolis, etc.; to duty connection fitting out Maine, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Pharmacist F. T. Gordon, when discharged further treatment at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc., to Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Ensign A. Buchanan, to Mayflower, Nov. 3, 1902.

Midshipman H. D. Childs, detached Olympia; to Biddle.

Btsn. J. D. Walsh, to Narragansett Bay, R. I., for duty on Newport, and other duties in connection with the petty officers' class under instruction.

Act. Gun. G. G. Neumann, detached Boston, to duty in connection with fitting out Wyoming, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Ch. Corp. J. W. Burnham, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1902; duty in department of construction and repair.

Sailmaker C. E. Tallman, (retired), detached duty in

connection with the Naval Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., etc., to home.

Ensign E. R. Tanner, to Olympia, Oct. 25, 1902, and

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign A. E. Watson, to Massachusetts, Nov. 3, 1902.

Comdr. J. C. Fremont, member board of engineers in connection with plans for the installation of search lights for sea-coast defenses.

Capt. E. C. Pendleton, detached duty Bureau Ordnance, Navy Department, to Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, for duty as superintendent of Naval Gun Factory at that yard.

OCT. 15.—Capt. C. H. Arnold, commissioned from Sept. 16, 1902.

Comdr. A. P. Nasro, detached duty as inspector second lighthouse district, etc., Oct. 20, 1902; to duty in connection with fitting out Raleigh and duty in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Michie, appointed Oct. 16, 1902.

Lieut. F. D. Karns, commissioned from Sept. 1, 1902.

Ensign C. H. Hatch, Jr., to Michigan.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. M. Luksas, detached duty as assistant storekeeper, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., Oct. 21; to Yorktown; also accounts of EAGLE, Vixen, and other vessels in southern waters.

Ensign Z. H. Madison, to Indiana, as watch and division officer, Nov. 1.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, detached Enterprise; to Machias, as executive.

Lieut. G. C. Day, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., etc., Nov. 3; to Newark.

Paym. Clk. A. S. Porter, appointed Oct. 15, 1902, for duty on board the U.S.S. Nina.

Lieut. P. Washington, detached duty as assistant inspector of machinery at the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Co., Quincy, Mass., Nov. 1; to duty in connection with fitting out Raleigh and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. C. Bailey, detached duty as inspector of equipment at works of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., etc., Nov. 1; to Newark.

Paym. Clk. S. F. Rose, resignation accepted; take effect Oct. 20, 1902.

OCT. 16.—Lieut. Comdr. H. McL. B. Huse, to Naval Academy.

A. Paym. G. P. Auld, appointed Oct. 15 with the rank of ensign.

Capt. J. T. Winn, warranted from May 1, 1902.

A. Paym. H. A. Wise, Jr., appointed Oct. 15 with the rank of ensign.

A. Paym. J. S. Beecher, appointed Oct. 15 with the rank of ensign.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers, to Newark for duty in charge of the Engineering Department of that vessel.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribner, to duty as inspector of engineering material of the Massachusetts District; also as inspector of machinery at works of George Lawley & Sons, South Boston, Mass.

Capt. H. Knox, when discharged from further treatment at Naval Hospital, Newport, detached duty at Naval War College, to home and sick, leave three months.

Gun. G. Ford, detached Supply to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York.

W. Mach. J. H. Morrison, detached Alabama; to home and leave thirty days.

Admiral T. O. Selfridge, retired, died at Waverly, Mass., Oct. 15.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 3.—First Lieut. Logan Feland, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to Commandant, Marine Corps, for consultation with Quartermaster, U.S.M.C., relative to test of floors at new marine barracks, Annapolis, Md. Upon completion of duty, return.

Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adjutant and Inspector, granted three days' leave from Oct. 11.

Capt. R. C. Berkeley, proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report to Superintendent of Naval Academy for temporary duty in command of Marine Barracks there.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, proceed on Oct. 14 to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and assume command of that post, relieving Capt. R. F. Wynne.

OCT. 11.—Capt. P. S. Brown, granted leave of absence for one month from and including Oct. 17.

OCT. 12.—Second Lieut. A. C. Baker, report at 10 A. M. Oct. 15, to Comdr. C. S. Richman, U.S.N., president of general court-martial, to convene at Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., on that date, for duty as member.

Second Lieut. S. W. Brewster, report at 10 A. M. Oct. 14, to Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Cutler, U.S.N., president of general court-martial, to convene at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for duty as judge advocate.

OCT. 14.—Major H. C. Haines, having completed duty for which he was ordered to Washington, D.C., return to Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and resume regular duties. Granted three weeks' leave from Oct. 16.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 14, 1902.

The football team of Princeton defeated the midshipmen here on Oct. 11 by a score of eleven to nothing in a game played in a driving rain. In the first half Hart scored a touchdown by hurdling the right of his line and DeWitt missed a difficult goal. In the second half Kafer, who was the visitor's most substantial ground gainer, scored a touchdown on a tackle play, and DeWitt kicked the goal.

Princeton began the second half as if she meant business only succeeded in holding for downs twice, and never made their requisite five yards in three downs. Only the simplest of straight line plays were made throughout, the runner with the ball either plunging or hurdling the line. Considering the miserable condition of the grounds there was little fumbling except on handling punts.

The game was delayed nearly an hour by the non-arrival of Admiral Taylor. The battalion of midshipmen was drawn up in his honor and as the members of the football team were not excused, the game had to wait. After standing in the drenching rain all this time the middies had to get in their football clothes and play. Notwithstanding this and the fact that they were much lighter, the showing of the Navy is regarded as very creditable and a vast improvement over the work against Georgetown last Saturday. A great deal of new material was tried by the Navy. Howard started in at half and put up a good defensive game. In the latter part of the game Doherty, another new man succeeded him and did well, as did Keeney, who took the place of Rogers at tackle.

Princeton began the second half as if she meant business, and Kafer scored a touchdown in six minutes. At this point, however, the Navy did her best work, and holding her opponents for four downs got the sphere and Belknap punted out of danger for the time. Within five minutes of the close of the game it was Princeton's ball on the Navy's twenty-yard line, and it looked as if there would be another touchdown, but the Navy again held for four downs and saved themselves from another score against them.

The score of eleven to nothing is entirely satisfactory to the Navy adherents, who would not have been surprised at twenty points to nothing.

The line-up was as follows:

Princeton.	Positions.	Annapolis.
Henry	Right end	Soule
Reed	Right tackle	Rodgers
DeWitt	Right guard	Belknap
Short	Center	Fretz
Bradley	Left guard	Carpenter
Baker	Left tackle	Schlabach
Davis	Left end	Whiting
Burke	Quarter back	McNair
Folke	Right half back	Keen-Strasburger
Hart	Left half back	Doherty-Howard
Kafer	Full back	Halsey

Summary—Touchdowns: Kafer and Hart, one each. Goals—DeWitt one. Referee—Coach Edwards, Annapolis. Umpire—Robert Thompson of Georgetown.

His Royal Highness Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, the crown prince of Siam, spent a little less than two hours in Annapolis on Oct. 13, arriving at 2:30 p.m., and returning to Washington at 4:15. He spent the whole of that time inspecting the Naval Academy and there he was received with the ceremonies due to a royal guest. The Naval authorities had charge of all the entertaining, as nothing had been arranged either by the State of Maryland or the city of Annapolis.

The Crown Prince was met at the railway station by Lieut. J. M. Poyer, aide to the superintendent, and Lieut. F. L. Sawyer, who escorted him to the Academy grounds. Just outside the depot a marine guard was drawn up, under the command of Lieut. J. N. Wright, and presented arms as the carriage passed. The party drove to the King George street entrance of the Academy and were there greeted by Superintendent Wainwright, Comdr. C. E. Colahan, commandant of cadets, and the heads of the departments of the Academy, all in full dress. Just as he entered the Academy grounds, the royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the batteries.

Inside the grounds the midshipman battalion, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fulham, paraded and passed in review before the Prince. During the Prince's stay all the buildings were open and the instructors in their respective departments. As many of these as possible were visited and the royal guest was shown the method used in turning out an American Naval officer. Study hours and recitations for the midshipmen had been suspended during the afternoon in honor of the Prince.

The Carvel House, the new hotel on Prince George street, will be opened to guests on Nov. 1. The front part of the hotel is formed by the colonial residence of Governor Paca, and it has been allowed to remain unaltered. One of the main entrances to the hotel will face the residence of the superintendent of the Naval Academy, which will be in the grounds recently acquired by the Government. The hotel will cater particularly to those who have friends in the Navy, and an effort will be made to make Annapolis a stopping place during the spring and fall of wealthy Northerners who spend the winter in the South.

The first large contractors for work on the new Naval Academy have constructed the armory and boat houses, the largest of the buildings of the group except the cadet's quarters, and the sea wall and bulkheads on the north side of the Academy grounds. They state that they will complete work Nov. 1.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1902.

In a rainstorm which, beginning with a drizzle, rapidly assumed torrential force, the second game of the season was played on Saturday afternoon, with the Dickinson team from Carlisle, Pa., the date scheduled with Trinity having been cancelled. Despite the fumbling, incident to the muddy field, which marred the playing on both sides, the friends of the home team were gratified by witnessing two splendid runs, one made in each half by the home team. Five minutes after the ball had been put in play, McAndrew secured it on a fumble, and aided by clever interference, made a magnificent run of 50 yards to a touchdown from which goal was kicked by Torney. A succession of fumbles marked the remainder of the first half, neither side scoring. In the second half, Gardner, who was substituted for Bunker, as right half back, got around Dickinson's left end, and made a 20-yard run for a touchdown through the entire Dickinson team, scoring five additional points for West

Point. Graves' try for goal was a failure. No further score was made during the half. The following is the line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Dickinson.
Dice	left end	Snyder
Doe	left tackle	Carlan
Riley	left guard	Ameriman
Boyers (Capt.)	center	Smith
Seagrave	right guard	Messner
Graves	right tackle	Tomkinson
McAndrew	right end	Williams
Shannon	quarter back	Curtis
Hackett	left half back	Salter
Bunker-Gardner	right half back	Daniels
Torney	full back	Stanton

Touchdowns, McAndrew (1), Gardner (1); goal from touchdown, Torney (1); total score, West Point, 11. Time of halves 20 minutes. Substitutes, Gardner for Bunker, Nichols for Torney.

Daly has not thus far played on the team, but has devoted his efforts to coaching. It is not expected that he will play in the game with Harvard on Saturday. Boyers is doing good work at center; McAndrew and Gardner were in excellent form at Saturday's game.

The game on Wednesday of last week was played between the Engineer and Artillery teams. Score 15 to 10 in favor of Engineers.

Despite the heavy storm the cadet hop in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening was well attended. The Misses Grosvenor, guests of Mrs. Robinson, Miss Bird, a guest of Mrs. Stark, the Misses Hudgins, Williams, Price, Graff, Schell, Thomas, O'Brien, Howe, Hobbs, Sands, Gordon, Braden, Hawkins, were a few among those present.

Among visitors at the post during the past week have been: Paymaster Gen. Alfred E. Bates, a guest of Colonel Mills; Gen. and Mrs. Pennington, guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Macdonald; Col. and Mrs. Bass, guests of Prof. and Mrs. W. P. Edgerton; Mrs. W. Russell Robinson and the Misses Grosvenor, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson; Inspector Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge and family, Lieut. R. Spencer Douglas, U.S.N., and Mrs. Benj. S. Gilmar.

The regular meeting of the card club was held on Tuesday afternoon. On Friday of the previous week a large card party was given by Mrs. Ladue for her mother, Mrs. J. G. D. Knight, who is her guest.

A very beautiful monument of granite has been placed to mark the grave of Mrs. John M. Wilson at the post cemetery. The stone is one of the most beautiful of many memorials in the cemetery.

Capt. Peter E. Traub, just returned from the Philippines by the transport Sumner, is expected at the post in a few days to report for duty in the Department of Modern Languages.

Mrs. Fred Grant left the post to-day to join the general, who reached San Francisco on Oct. 13.

Among Army people staying at the "Rocks," Highland Falls, are: Gen. and Mrs. and Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Mrs. Sydney S. Jordan and Miss Fredenhall.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 12, 1902.

Fort Leavenworth is now assuming its normal appearance as the 1,200 men who went to Fort Riley return. Col. C. W. Miner, with the headquarters, staff and band of the 6th Infantry arrived on Thursday. The band took quarters in one of the Cavalry barracks. The dismounted sections of the four companies of the Engineer Corps came in Friday. The dismounted Engineers will be utilized for guard and all post duty until the Cavalry soldiers come in overland.

Major D. E. McCarthy, constructing quartermaster, states that two of the new Infantry barracks will probably be ready for troops within a couple of weeks. An effort will be made to have barracks Nos. 5 and 7 finished so that they can be occupied by Nov. 8. The Infantry barracks will be ready by Christmas.

Capt. Thomas W. Darragh of the Department of Dakota was a visitor at the post Thursday.

Mrs. Grimes has returned from Fort Thomas, Ky., where she was called on account of the illness of her father, Lieut. Col. C. E. Bennett. He has so far recovered as to be able to be removed to Georgia.

Lieut. A. B. Warfield attended the Priests of Pallas ball in Kansas City Wednesday evening.

The results of the examination taken by candidates for commissions have been received, and it is said that Candidate Heidt, brother of Captain Heidt, headed the list with Candidate Hope a close second.

When all the new buildings are completed, there will be two canteens at the post. One for the Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers; the other to be patronized by the Infantry, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps.

Tyree Creed, a member of the 16th Battery, is under arrest, charged with assault with intent to kill. He is accused by a conductor of the electric railway, of attacking him with a bolo.

Mrs. Robert A. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Louis Koehler.

Mrs. C. M. Flagler has returned from a month's visit with friends in New York.

Hereafter, the troops at Forts Leavenworth and Riley will be paid by Capt. W. B. Graham, who recently transferred his headquarters from Omaha to Kansas City, Mo.

The 16th Battery of Artillery started Saturday morning for Fort Riley, Capt. G. W. Van Dusen in command. They go by way of Lawrence, as the bridges on the other route were not considered strong enough to hold the heavy siege guns. It is believed that they will remain at Fort Riley until Nov. 5, engaging in target practice preparatory to an examination for the selection of qualified gunners.

Capt. Willis Uline, stationed at Monterey, Cal., was at the garrison last week.

Lieutenant Colonel Popisoff of the Russian Army, who has been witnessing the maneuvers at Fort Riley, visited the post last week and was the guest of honor at dinner parties given by Major C. H. Murray and Capt. J. T. Dickman.

Capt. Louis C. Scherer left Saturday for St. Louis. Major W. B. Beach and family left for Washington, D.C., Saturday.

Major D. E. McCarthy will talk to the Art League of Leavenworth on Monday on "Reminiscences of the Indians in the Far West."

Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel were in Kansas City last week.

The regular weekly hop was given in Pope Hall Friday evening.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 10, 1902.

Miss Howell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, 7th Inf., who has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Clinton, at this post, left recently to join her parents in San Francisco.

John Espy Bellinger, a cousin of Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who makes his home with his aunt in El Paso, left this last week for Galveston where he will enter the medical department of the State University.

A recruiting office to secure enlistments in the U.S. Navy was opened last week in El Paso. The party is in command of Lieut. J. P. Morton, U.S.N., and is composed of Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, Chief Yeoman C. L. Bringham and R. B. Weeks, Hospital Apprentices F. C. Barlow and E. T. Kibbe and First Class Apprentice L. B. Leake. Lieutenant Morton hopes to secure a good many recruits in El Paso, as it is the first opportunity to join the U.S. Navy that has ever offered itself in this part of Texas.

Mrs. H. C. Curl, wife of Surgeon Curl, who is in El Paso on recruiting duty, arrived from San Francisco this week and joined her husband at the Sheldon Hotel. The El Paso and Northeastern railroad sent a train out to the post last week to carry Uncle Sam's boys to town to see Buffalo Bill and his Wild West.

Last week the Colts of El Paso played the Fort Bliss baseball nine at Athletic Park and a spirited contest took place.

The ladies card club met this week at Mrs. Haskell's and an enjoyable afternoon was spent by all the members present. The prize was won by Mrs. Clinton. Those present were: Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Ferritt, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Craig, Miss Ferritt, Miss Grace Logan and Miss Evelyn Logan.

Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., and Mrs. Minnie Whitbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, of El Paso, were married on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at the home of the bride's sister in Chicago. Lieutenant Aloe was recently ordered to join his company at Fort Apache, Ariz., on the expiration of his present leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis, of El Paso, announced the approaching marriage of their niece, Miss Nellie Edwards, of San Antonio, who has made her home with them of late, to Capt. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav. The wedding is to take place at once, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis in El Paso. Miss Edwards is a grandniece of the late Col. John D. Wilkins, U.S.A.

Lieut. Victor Sidney Foster, of Houston, Tex., one of this year's graduates from West Point, passed through El Paso last week en route to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment, the 15th Cavalry.

Dr. William Baird, acting assistant surgeon at this post, has gone East for a month's leave of absence.

Lieut. George H. Shields, 12th Inf., arrived at the post last week and reported for duty with his company.

Target practice began the first of the month, and is being participated in with much zeal from the early morning until the mountains behind the target range hide the sun from view. It is ideal weather for the shooting.

Lieut. Elverton E. Fuller, 12th Inf., is range master. Prof. Robert Hill, of the U.S. Geological Survey, returned to El Paso this week. He was met there by Baron Franckstein, of the Austrian army, who is an attaché of the Austrian legation at Washington. He will spend some time here with Prof. Hill.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 10, 1902.

Capt. J. C. Sanford, Corps of Engineers, was in the city of San Francisco the first of the week en route to the North, where he will report for duty with the Columbia River Board.

An elegant dinner was given by Mrs. Eleanor Marin, at San Francisco, in honor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Among the other guests were, Col. Marion P. Maus and Mrs. Maus; Col. John L. Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, with his aide, Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus, Major General R. P. Hughes and aide; Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf.; Col. J. B. Rawles, Art Corps, Capt. E. A. Miller, Art Corps, and Major W. E. Birkhimer, Art Corps, made a thorough inspection of the fortifications of San Francisco bay on Monday, Oct. 6. The Government tug McDowell took the party first to Point Bonita and from there to Fort Baker, then to Fort McDowell, Alcatraz Island, Fort Mason, and the Presidio. Capt. C. A. Bennett, with the First Battery of Field Artillery, saluted General Miles with fifteen guns as he landed at the Presidio.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, Art Corps, from Fort Baker, is ill at the General Hospital, and Capt. C. S. Farnsworth, quartermaster of the 17th Infantry, is also on the sick list.

Among those sailing on the Thomas, in addition to General Miles and suite, were Col. J. L. Chamberlain, I.G.D.; Col. B. C. Lockwood, 29th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Sprole, 1st Cav.; Capt. Herschel Tupper, 1st Inf., and Lieut. C. C. Collins, asst. surgeon.

The following officers registered at headquarters during the past week: Capt. C. E. Gillette and J. C. Sanford, Engineer Corps; Captain Gerard Sturtevant, 5th Inf., Lieuts. Charles L. Woodhouse, 28th Inf., Warren T. Hannum, Engineer Corps; Herbert Z. Krumm, 1st Cav.; Frederick F. Black, 10th Inf.; Rawson Warren, 11th Cav.; William Taylor, 10th Inf., and Albert C. Osborn, 26th Inf.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Oct. 11, 1902.

Major Alfred Reynolds, inspector general, arrived in the garrison Wednesday morning, Oct. 8, and spent four days on a tour of inspection. He was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks during his stay here.

The glad tidings of the promotion of Col. Chambers McKibbin to brigadier general reached the garrison Thursday afternoon, Oct. 2. After dress parade the officers and Mrs. McKibbin, while the band gave a patriotic serenade. General and Mrs. McKibbin left Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, for Pennsylvania, where they will spend some time visiting relatives of the general.

Col. Daniel Cornman arrived from Fort Missoula early in the week and has assumed command of the post. He is the guest of Capt. J. A. Moss.

Mrs. Sanford, wife of Lieut. John B. Sanford, and Miss McKibbin left Tuesday morning, Oct. 7, for Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson entertained delightfully Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at a dinner in honor of Major Reynolds. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson's other guests were Colonel Cornman and Capt. and Mrs. Jenks.

The ladies of the post were entertained on Tuesday

afternoon at a musicale romance by Mrs. Odell McCornell of Helena.

Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Lieut. J. D. Taylor and Lieut. W. C. Sweeney formed a jolly party and went to Butte Friday evening, Oct. 3, returning late Sunday night.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln leave Saturday night for Ohio.

Miss Cruse, of Helena, entertained at a luncheon on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, in honor of Mrs. Nelson. Among the post ladies present were Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Baldwin.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin gave a handsomely appointed dinner on Friday evening, Oct. 10, in honor of Major Reynolds. The decorations were beautiful palms and ferns. Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin's guests were Major Reynolds, Colonel Cornman and Capt. and Mrs. Jenks.

Mrs. Cabaniss, of Fort Missoula, left Sunday, Oct. 5, for Fort Benton, where she goes to attend the wedding of her sister.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 11, 1902.

With the rounds of receptions, teas and luncheons the week was quite the gayest the post people have known for many a day and the innovation was certainly appreciated, for at all events the fashionable world seemed to have turned out en masse, and it is said of the week's entertainments that never before in Salt Lake City's history have there been more elaborate or enjoyable parties, the decorations and all the appointments being of the nicest description.

Many delightful dinners have been given in the past week. One of the most enjoyable was the one given by Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee in honor of Miss Helen Bubb, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. W. Bubb, whose engagement was announced the past week. The table decorations were dahlias and autumn leaves, while the ices, cake, etc., were served heart-shaped. The guests were the Misses Bubb, Capt. and Frank S. Cochen, Mr. Gerald Street, Mr. Emmet Lacey.

Col. and Mrs. Bubb announced the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Helen, to Mr. Gerald Street, formerly of Chicago, but now of Salt Lake City. Mr. Street is a prominent young mining man, very popular here and in Salt Lake City.

Lieut. John Anderson Berry, A.C., left Saturday for California on a month's leave of absence.

Capt. and Mrs. Lyon, 25th Inf., visited Major Wood in the post Friday.

Major and Mrs. Joseph M. Calif gave a very handsome dinner Thursday evening. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Barth, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hepburn, Major Hills and Miss Starling, of Salt Lake City. American beauty roses adorned the table while the rooms were tastefully trimmed with autumn leaves and ferns.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, A.C., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son. Mrs. Sturgis is with her parents in St. Paul, and both are reported as doing nicely, and will soon return to this post.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1902.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. Maury Crallé, 20th Infantry, left Saturday, Oct. 11 on a three months' leave for their home at Blackstone, Va.

Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., has returned from leave and relieved Lieut. Charles F. Leonard as adjutant.

Capt. H. J. Hirsch, 3d Inf., gave a small dinner to Lieut. and Mrs. Crallé on Oct. 8.

Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, 3d Inf., Mrs. O'Connell and Miss Lillian O'Connell, arrived home from Buffalo, N.Y. Col. O'Connell was absent from his post twenty days and visited Washington, D. C., and Quebec.

Contract Surgeon Harper Pettycord left Sunday for his home in Maryland on a month's leave.

Lieut. R. M. Blanchard, recently appointed Surgeon, U.S.A., arrived Saturday from his home in Batavia, Ohio.

The 2d Battalion of the 3d Infantry returned Sunday afternoon from Camp Wm. McKinley, Ohio, where they had target practice. They were delayed a great deal by the rains.

The 20th Infantry football team played with the Pan Handle Athletic Club Sunday. Score was 5 to 0 in favor of the 20th.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Col., Oct. 10, 1902.

Seven companies of the 18th Infantry have returned from Fort Riley, where they have been for three weeks participating in the maneuvers. They are gladly welcomed back to Logan.

Miss Belle Clements and Mrs. Clements of Alabama, who have been the guests of Captain and Mrs. S. P. Adams, have returned to their home at Tricaloona. Miss Clements has been the recipient of many marked attentions, and her lovely presence will be sorely missed by all.

Miss Evans entertained at cards last Tuesday evening. Her guests were: Captain and Mrs. Adams, Miss Tanner, Miss Clements, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Sudzre, Captain and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Evans and Mr. Tanner.

Mrs. Shanks entertained at a whist last Saturday. Miss Clements won the first ladies' prize, and Captain Clark, the gentleman's prize.

Mrs. Adams gave a farewell luncheon to Mrs. and Miss Clements on Thursday, Oct. 9. Covers were laid for ten.

The Fort Logan polo team will play the Denver team Saturday, Oct. 11.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 9, 1902.

Friday last Col. and Mrs. Goodale gave a delightful informal dance to about twenty people, in honor of Colonel and Miss Eskridge, who had been spending several days with them. Miss McBride, of Portland, was also their guest for that night.

Companies A, C, D, and E, 1st Battalion 17th Inf., left Saturday with ten days' supplies, five army wagons and one ambulance in the direction of La Center. They expect to be away ten days.

Dr. J. E. Wilcox, medical director, has applied for more surgeons for the department, as there are not enough medical officers for the number of troops stationed in it.

Major William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is spending a month's leave with his brother, Major John Pitcher,

6th Cav. Afterwards Major Pitcher will go to Fort Skagway, where he will be stationed.

Major R. G. Ebert, Med. Dept., returned Monday from Washington, D.C., where he had been on official business.

Miss Mooar, from Birmingham, Ala., will make her home with her cousin, Mrs. Hart, for the next year.

Colonel and Miss Eskridge left a few days ago for California.

Major James A. Maney, 17th Infantry, having reported for duty has been assigned to Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. L. N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., has gone to Fort Lawton for duty with his company.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 13, 1902.

Since the departure of the troops from the maneuver camp the fort has settled down to a normal state of things. Since the beginning of the maneuvers, the garrison has been overrun from early morning until late at night by throngs of excursionists from all sections of the surrounding country, the feminine persuasion predominating, of course.

The orchestra of the Artillery band furnished the music for a large ball at Minneapolis, Kas., on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweezer of Marion, Ind., were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Line during the maneuvers.

Capt. R. L. Hamilton, 22d Inf., who has been confined to the fort hospital by illness due to exposure, contracted during the early part of the maneuvers, recovered sufficiently to join his post and regiment at Fort Crook, Neb., on Sunday.

Lieut. J. N. Munro and Mrs. Munro left on Friday of last week for Minnesota, where they will spend a leave recently granted the lieutenant, after which they will proceed to Fort Huachuca, A.T., the lieutenant's new station.

The ball teams of the 18th and 22d Infantry played on the local diamond on Tuesday afternoon, the former winning. Score 5-3.

Bids will shortly be advertised for the erection of three sets of non-commissioned staff officers' quarters at this post. Bids on these proposed buildings were opened some time ago, but were rejected by the War Department, as being excessive. It is contemplated that work will be commenced on them this fall.

Fort Riley's eleven plays the Junction City team at Junction City to-morrow afternoon. The date for the game between Fort Riley's eleven and that of the 18th Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, has been set for Nov. 16, at Denver.

Capt. and Mrs. P. R. Ward, maid and child, leave on Wednesday for Oswego, N.Y., and other eastern points. Captain Ward has a six-weeks' leave of absence. During his absence Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., F. A., will act as adjutant and ordnance officer of the Artillery sub-post, and as recorder of the Field Artillery board.

During the remainder of this month the batteries comprising the Artillery command will make practice marches twice each week, and have other field exercises to be ordered later on.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 4, 1902.

Miss Harriet Mittelstaedt has returned to her home in New York city after a pleasant visit of several weeks to her brother at this post. Mr. Frank Dimmick has returned to his home in New Hampshire after a visit to his parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. D. Dimmick.

Miss Rosalie Howell has left for New York city to spend a few days before returning to her home at Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. John Conklin and her sister, Mrs. Samuel Howell will leave in a few days for Atlanta, to spend the winter.

Lieut. John T. Sayles has returned from a short visit to Washington City.

A great deal of interest is being shown in football; there are three teams being organized among the enlisted men of the post.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Nelson and Mrs. Henry Larned paid a delightful visit to the post recently.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, quartermaster, is expected soon to begin the construction of officers' quarters and stables.

The Burgess Society, of Albany, N.Y., were tendered a garrison review and drill on Oct. 10.

While improvements are being made on the post, one of the best would be the installation of electric lights; the current could be obtained very easily from the electric car line which skirts the edge of the reservation.

Invitations to the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., to Mr. Joseph Bancroft on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, at eight o'clock at the First Church, Burlington, Vt., have been received.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1902.

Dr. S. Parker Cadman, of Brooklyn, gave a very interesting lecture in the post chapel on Monday evening under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. He selected for his subject "Abraham Lincoln."

Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of the commanding officer, returned from a six weeks' trip abroad on Friday.

The student officers of the next class of the School of Submarine Defense will be quartered at Forts Schuyler and Slocum as well as this post. The present class will probably remain here also.

Lieut. Arthur T. Valentine has purchased the 50-foot sloop yacht Stanhope. She will be docked for the winter and put in good condition for the coming season.

The football season will open this coming Sunday with a game with the Olympics at Jasper Oval, New York city, followed by the Oregos Athletic Club at Asbury Park the following Saturday, Oct. 25. At a meeting held Tuesday evening Sergt. "Tom" Owings, of the 87th Co., was elected captain of the team. The line-up on Saturday will be as follows: Marshall, right end; Marion, left tackle; McCabe, left guard; Maloney, center; Persun, right guard; Davis, right tackle; Van Acker, right end; Seguin, quarter back; Wills, left half back; Owings (Capt.), right half back; O'Neill, full back. Substitutes, Colt, Sheehey and Lahn.

JACKSON BARRACKS NOTES.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 11, 1902.

Lieut. Col. William P. Vose, commanding the district, accompanied by Mrs. Vose and daughter, Mrs. Volkmar, returned to the garrison last week after an absence of seven days in Chicago, attending the marriage of Lieut. William E. Vose, of the Medical Department.

Mrs. Henry C. Flaher, wife of the post surgeon, and

her niece, Miss Grace Irwin, left for the home of the latter in Washington, D.C., Oct. 3. Miss Grace has been visiting here for some time and leaves behind a number of friends who hope again to see her on her next vacation. Mrs. Fisher is expected to return in November.

Capt. Willard D. Newbill and Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, Art. Corps, visited Fort St. Philip, La., on official business this week. They returned on Tuesday, accompanied by Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Art. Corps, ordered here on temporary court-martial duty. Lieutenant McAlister visited Knoxville, Tenn., for a week the last of September.

During the recent car strike in this city the "doughy" wagon and Army mule have been much in demand since, owing to our situation at the lower end of a much-attenuated city. The post has been greatly isolated from the center of the town. This condition has been especially irksome to the bachelors of the garrison having attractions in the city. Next to the mules, the telephone suffers most from overwork.

THE ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following is a list of the Artillery lieutenants who loose files by the War Department's arrangement of the lineal list, showing the number of files lost by each officer.

First lieutenants: From Stewart William T., down to and including Kilbourne, Charles E. 5; from Edwards, Lynn S., down to and including Trotter, Alden, 65; Long and Spurr, 4; Raymond, 14; Yule, 82; Bonnivier, 84; from Lawson, Charles R., down to and including McIntyre, Augustine, 88; from Smith, Frank McC., down to and including Buck, Louis F., 20; from Murphy, John B., down to and including Elicott, Robert M., 91; from Koch, Theodore H., down to and including Briggs, Raymond W., 92; Taylor Earl W., 32.

Second lieutenants: McAlister, 3; Sherbourne, 18; Maston, 30; Lowenberg, 30; Lomax, 43; Condon, 63; from Browning, down to and including Menges, 77; Murray, 39; Hamilton, Keesling and Behr, 75; Stayton and Cotton, 42; Jones, Musgrave and Butler, 80; Langhurst, 4; Peek, 81; Davis, 46; Hagood and Sypher, 82; Wilson, Hollyday and Rhodes, 83; Lewis, 25; Bunker and Kenny, 50; Hamilton, L. C., 29; Philbrick, 30; Herring and Pindexter, 32; Jones, 15; Ross, 71; Page and Cardwell, 16; De Sombre, 40; Corey, 78; Taylor, 79; from Scott Henry H., down to and including Jordan, Richard H., 46.

The above shows how seriously the War Department's arrangement affects a large number of Artillery lieutenants, and how important it is to these officers that the list be changed to comply with the law. Under the present arrangement which is certainly not according to law or regulations, 92 first lieutenants out of 190, and 80 second lieutenants out of 183, lose files.

ARTILLERY.

STATE TROOPS.

The committee of the National Guard Association of New York having in charge the erection of the monument to commemorate the services of the late Adj't. Gen. Josiah Porter, announces that the work has so far progressed that the date for its unveiling, at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, has been fixed for Saturday, Nov. 15, 1902. An additional subscription is needed from all who have not heretofore contributed, are earnestly requested to send a subscription and remittance as soon as possible, to Major David Wilson, treasurer, 671 East 138th street, New York.

The 8th N.Y., Colonel Jarvis, will attend divine service on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19, in All Saint's church, Madison avenue and 129th street. Gen. George Moore Smith reviewed the regiment on the evening of Oct. 15, the event being a very successful one. A largely attended dance followed.

For annual inspection and muster, the 1st Battery N.Y., will assemble at its armory on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 21. There will be dancing after the inspection. Capt. Wendel has one of the most perfect squad systems for warning his men to report quickly in case of emergency, in the guard.

During the past six months, the 22d N.Y., Colonel Bartlett, shown a net gain in membership of 28. The present strength is 620 officers and men, against 601 on March 31 last. Co. A, Captain Murphy, is the largest company, with 100 members, six of the ten companies showing gains in membership.

The 23d N.Y., will be reviewed by Lafayette Post, G.A.R., at the armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 1. The regiment has 804 men on its roll. During the past six months it enlisted 88 men and discharged 78, making a net gain of 10.

Co. I, 47th N.Y., will hold games at the armory on the evening of Nov. 15.

Six hundred and ninety-five officers and men is the present strength of the 69th N.Y., instead of 605, as has been stated. Particular attention is being paid to drill attendance, and any officer who cannot attend to his duties is to be asked to resign.

Drills in the 1st Signal Corps, N.Y., have commenced, and include pistol shooting, the range now being open for this practice.

Colonel Morris, of the 9th N.Y., has appointed the Rev. Richard M. Sherman, of St. Agnes Chapel, Trinity Parish, chaplain of the regiment to succeed the Rev. Madison C. Peters, who resigned some time since.

Such members of Squadron A, of New York, as desire instruction in broad sword exercise will have an opportunity to gain it, as Major Bridgeman has secured Mons. Martin Capdeville, the professor of fencing in the "Fencing Club," to impart instruction. Applications from those desiring to join the class must be sent to the adjutant not later than Oct. 21. Troop 1, has elected a captain in the person of Lieut. Col. Edward M. Ward, Q.M. on the staff of General Roe.

The Naval Brigade, M.V.M., has resumed its winter's work. The annual rifle shoot of the brigade will be held at the Walnut Hill range on Monday, Oct. 27. Upon this occasion the new Krag-Jorgenson rifle will be used.

A G.C.M. for the trial of Lieut. J. T. Griffin, of the 14th N.Y. will meet on Oct. 27 at the armory of the regiment. Major Hotchkiss, of the 22d Regiment, is president, and Major Washburn, 1st Brigade staff, is J.A.

In the 4th Regiment of Baltimore, Major Seth S. Ulrich, surgeon, has organized a hospital corps. He has enlisted over 40 young men under the terms of the new militia law, and all are either physicians or druggists. Lieut. Harry C. Jones is to be elected captain of Co. A, 4th Regiment.

The 14th N.Y. has 804 men on its roll at present, the net gain during the past six months being 45. This is a twelve company command, the largest unit being L, with 70 officers and men.

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LANDSMAN.—The seven-masted steel schooner Thomas W. Lawson, lately launched from the yards of the Fore River Ship & Engine Co., Quincy, Mass., is not the largest sailing vessel in the world. The largest sailing vessel in the world is the German five-masted, full-rigged Preussen. Her dimensions are: Length, 408 ft.; breadth, 53½ ft.; depth, 27 ft.; gross register tonnage, 5,142; carrying capacity 8,500 tons deadweight. The Lawson's dimensions are: Length over all, 395 ft.; length on load line, 388 ft.; beam, 50 ft.; depth, 31 ft. 5 in.; carrying capacity, 8,100 tons deadweight. The Thomas W. Lawson, however, is the only seven-mast schooner in the world. Her masts are the hollow steel design, each 135 feet in height and 31 inches in diameter. They weigh 20 tons apiece. Twenty-five feet of each mast are hidden beneath the decks, and the topmasts, which are of Oregon pine, are 58 feet long. These masts will carry 43,000 square feet of sail, the height of the sail hoist being 71 feet. Steam winches and capstans are largely employed to hoist the sails, etc., which makes it unnecessary to have many men in her crew.

SUBSCRIBER.—Lieut. John T. Berry, 37th U.S. Infantry, is on duty at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

The Patriotic Review for October is an "encampment number," the various features in connection with the gathering of so many patriotic societies being cleverly written of. A departure is made in publishing a full page cut of the Rochambeau monument, instead of the usual portrait. There is a group of well-known faces including Secretary Olin, Mrs. Roosevelt, Ambassador and Mrs. Draper, Major Wood, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wood.

During the month of September the Bureau of Navigation reports that the number of recruits enlisted in all parts of the country reached a total of 1,100 men. This is regarded as a very successful month and strong efforts will be made to maintain a similar rate for the next few months.

The semi-annual returns of the 47th N.Y., for Sept. 30 last, show a net gain of 42 over the returns for the preceding half year, the aggregate strength of the regiment now being 636 officers and men. Co. F has 102 members.

The sum of 140 lakhs of rupees will be spent on military works in India in 1902-3.

The output of the 103 of the principal German steel

works in 1901 amounted to 6,394,220 tons of mild steel. In 1880 the quantity manufactured was only about 600,000 tons.

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It is a particularly healthful place and the autumn months at Atlantic City are always charming. The famous promenade, the board walk, is ever interesting and no better season can be selected for visiting this famous watering place. The New Jersey Central operates 3 hour trains to Atlantic City from New York at 9:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m. These trains are models in every respect, and the arrival at Atlantic City is in time for luncheon and dinner. The route is by far the shortest from New York and the General Passenger Agent of the New Jersey Central, New York, has prepared an illustrated booklet on Atlantic City, which upon application will be sent to any address.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series. Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$1.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$6.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publishers, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City

MARRIED.

ADDISON—EASTON.—At Camden, N.J., Oct. 15, 1902. Lieut. Edward S. Addison, Revenue Cutter Service, to Miss Pearl Daphne Easton.

ALOE—WHITEBECK.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1902. Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Minnie Whitebeck.

BELL—PARKER.—At Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1902. Dr. Wm. Hemphill Bell, U.S.N., and Eleanor Yorks Parker, daughter of Medical Director J. B. Parker, U.S.N.

BRUNSON—ISZARD.—At May's Landing, N.J., Oct. 1, 1902. Mr. Augustus Brunson, of Plainfield, N.J., and Miss Gertrude Iszard, niece of Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U.S.N.

GLENNY—FEBIGER.—At New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1902. Mr. Lucius Glenny, and Miss Rose Febiger, granddaughter of the late Admiral Febiger, U.S.N.

GILBRETH—HOWARD.—At St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 8, 1902. Lieut. Joseph Lee Gilbreth, 14th U.S. Inf., to Miss Marie Isoline Howard.

HAVERSTICK—HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1902, in the Crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, by the Rev. Ernest Voorhees, Eleanor Sarah, daughter of Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired, to Frantz Meurice Haverstick of Boston.

HAWKINS—PRATT.—At Carlisle, Penn., Oct. 9, 1902. Edgar M. Hawkins, to Miss Nana Pratt, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Richard H. Pratt.

HUNSAKER—HUGHES.—At Fort Apache, Ariz., Oct. 3, 1902. Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Sallie Hughes.

HUNT—NORVELL.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1902. Miss Alice Norvell, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. T. Norvell, to Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th U.S. Inf.

MOHUN—MEREDITH.—At Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1902. Paymaster Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N., to Miss Mabel Meredith.

OWENS—WASHINGTON.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1902. Mr. Vernon Goldsborough Owens, of Gaithersburg, Md., and Miss Elizabeth Washington, daughter of the late Col. Thornton A. Washington, of San Antonio, Tex., formerly of the Army, who resigned in April, 1861.

RUHLEN—BOOTHROYD.—At Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 29, 1902. Mr. Carl Marble Ruhlen, to Miss Florence Eveline Boothroyd.

SMITH—RIPLEY.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 6, 1902. Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d U.S. Inf., to Miss Clara Esther Ripley.

VOSE—SHIELDS.—At Highland Park, Ill., Oct. 9, 1902. Dr. William E. Vose, U.S.A., to Miss Irene Shields.

DIED.

AUSTEN.—At New York City, Oct. 9, 1902. David Austen, father of Col. David E. Austen, 13th N.Y.

BOMFORD.—On Aug. 5, 1902, at Bantista, Pangasman, P.I., George N. Jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. G. N. Bomford.

HONESTEEL.—On board the transport Sherman at sea, Sept. 24, 1902, Major Charles H. Honestee, 23d U.S. Inf., of cholera.

COREY.—On board the transport Sherman at sea, Sept.

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24. 1902. Mrs. M. M. Corey, mother of Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., of cholera.

FULLER.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4, 1902, of typhoid fever, Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d U.S. Cav.

GOUDHEY.—Sept. 29, 1902, Seattle, Wash., Budd Healy Goudhey, infant son of Lieut. Frank B. Goudhey, R.C.S.

GARRARD.—At Savannah, Ga., Oct. 10, 1902. Mrs. William Garrard, sister of Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf.

HERRING.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 13, 1902, Capt. William J. Herring, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

HOFFMAN.—At Scranton, Pa., Oct. 11, 1902, Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, 8th Regt., and a veteran of the Civil War.

LAUDERDALE.—On Oct. 5, 1902, at Philadelphia, Pa., Ellen G. Lauderdale, wife of Willis E. Lauderdale, and mother of the wife of Capt. W. E. Ellis, U.S. Army.

LOVETT.—At Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 13, 1902. Emeline Dore, widow of Geo. S. Lovett and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, U.S.N.

PORTER.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 15, 1902, Lieut. Col. Charles Porter, U.S.A., retired.

ROSS.—At Lugano, Italy, Oct. 13, 1902, Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross, U.S.N., retired, of paralysis.

SELFRIDGE.—At Waverly, Mass., Oct. 15, 1902, Rear Admiral Thomas Oliver Selfridge, U.S.N., retired.

WALKER.—At Fort Russell, Wyo., Oct. 10, 1902, Major George B. Walker, 18th U.S. Inf.

WHITEHEAD.—At Denver, Col., Oct. 13, 1902, Dr. William Riddick Whitehead, father of the wife of Capt. William F. Allaire, 23d U.S. Inf.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A despatch to the Novoe Vremya states that at the approaching season of the Japanese Parliament a project will be considered for reducing the military service from three to two years and to tax those young men who do not serve.

During the German maneuvers, both by land and sea, the Slaby system of wireless telegraphy appears to have given satisfactory results.

The South African War has taught little as to the effect of quick-firing guns on artillery fire-tactics, the Army and Navy Gazette believes. With these pieces "rapidity in ranging is paramount importance, for in a quick-firing duel, the battery which does not find the range first will not probably get it at all." A large use of field howitzers may be expected in future wars, the Gazette says, and lines of entrenchment with parapet may give place to concealed rifle-pits. Generally speak-

ing, the principal changes in artillery fire-tactics will be at long ranges and in the preliminary dispositions for the fight, more especially when exposed to indistinct or concealed targets.

The Russki Invalid reports that nine destroyers built at the yards on the Neva have already arrived at Cronstadt, where they are to make their trials under the direction of a special naval committee. Other boats were expected to follow them. Many of them are intended for the Far East. The Ottoman Government has given permission for four of the new Russian destroyers to pass the Dardanelles and enter the Black Sea, going through at intervals, flying the commercial flag and to have no weapons or munitions of war on board.

Tracing the gradual establishment of the canteen from the practice of buying from the bumboat, a writer in the London United Service Magazine states that nowadays nearly every British ship has one on board, and the amount of money turned over in some battleships amounts to about £800 a month. The turnover being large, the profits are in proportion, and he considers that discontent exists owing to a part of these profits being applied in some cases for the supply of extra paint, etc., for the ship, although no objection is raised to its being used for the provision of oilskins and sou'westers for duty boats' crews, contributions to regatta and recreation funds and the like.

"In the Wasp's Nest," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is the story of a sea waif in the war of 1812. The hero, "Ned Boston," is picked up when a baby after a wreck at sea by a French ship, during the brief naval war with France in 1799-1800. Soon after the United States sloop-of-war Boston captured the French ship, and he is adopted by her captain, his parentage being unknown. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he is just old enough to be commissioned as a very youthful midshipman, after the manner of the time. Aboard the famous cruiser Wasp he sees much exciting service taking part in the capture of the British ship Frolic and other engagements, and by another strange chance of the sea meeting and becoming known to his own father. The boys of the Service have always played a large part in making history for the nation, and the youngsters of the crews proved themselves worthy under the leadership of the famous captains of the war of 1812. The story gives a most interesting account of the life and training of a youthful officer of the period, and is a tale of exciting adventure during one of the most picturesque eras of naval warfare. The illustrations by Rufus Zogbaum show his usual skill in depicting naval scenes. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows:

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Peru, Oct. 15; Coptic, Oct. 22; American Maru, Oct. 30; City of Pekin, Nov. 7; Gaelic, Nov. 15; Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 25; China, Dec. 3; Doric, Dec. 11.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hifogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sierra, Oct. 16; Sonoma, Nov. 6.

From Vancouver, B.C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific B. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Tartar, Oct. 20; Athenian, Nov. 17; Empress of China, Dec. 1.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney. Moana, Oct. 17; Miowera, Nov. 14; Aorangi, Dec. 12.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Glenogle, Oct. 23; Olympia, Nov. 6; Victoria, Nov. 20; Duke of Fife, Dec. 4.

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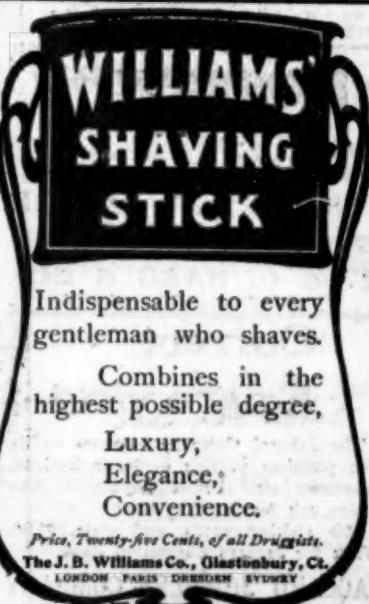
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee ordered to command when relieved in the Philippines.

District of Porto Rico—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P.R.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila, Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis.

Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P.I.

Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo.

Department of Mindanao—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.; Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo.; Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.; Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.; Brig. General W. A. Kobbe, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex.; Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Arrived on the Logan at San Francisco Oct. 14 from Manila. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and 4 troops will be sent to Fort Walla, 4 troops to Presidio, and 4 troops to Monterey.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A and D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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COAST ARTILLERY.

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BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands, 1st Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d. Havana, Cuba; 3d. Presidio, Cal.; 4th. Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th. Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Manila; 7th. Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th. Fort Warren, Mass.

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THE WEST POINT CHAIN.

There are not many people who would recognize in the name Samuel Wheeler a person who did valuable service for our country in the War of the Revolution, says Harper's Round Table. It was he who made the famous chain that was stretched across the Hudson river to stop the British warships from ascending the stream. At the time General Washington was puzzled about defending the river.

"I wish I could get a chain made, but that is impossible," he said, and General Mifflin, overhearing the remark, exclaimed: "Not so. We have a man in the Army, a townsmen of mine, one Wheeler, who can make you such a chain."

General Washington had Wheeler brought to him and said:

"I want a chain put across the North river to stop the British ships. Can you make it?"

"I can," replied Wheeler, "but I cannot make it here."

"Then," said Washington, "I will cheerfully give you dismission from the Army to do so, for badly as we want such men as you, I cannot afford to keep you."

Mr. Wheeler made the chain, and its links were hauled across New Jersey, to be finally strung across the river, where it did good service. By building a fire under one of the links and then using a sledge hammer and a chisel, it was ultimately cut apart.

CHINESE ARMY ROLLS.

Now that China has Russia for a near neighbor, it remains to be seen how successfully, or otherwise, the Middle Kingdom will continue to practice its favorite game of bluff. How it has re-enforced its army is shown by the Swedish explorer, Hedin.

The Chinese have a most extraordinary way of enumerating their troops. They are not content with counting their soldiers only, but reckon in also their horses, rifles, shoes, breeches, and so forth, so that the resultant total is a long way above what it ought to be.

They apparently go on the supposition that the rifle is at least as valuable as the man, and by an analogous train of reasoning they argue that a man is of little use if he has to travel on foot, that he cannot go about naked, and so on. Hence they count the whole kit, horse, rifle, breeches and all.

By this peculiar process of arithmetic

they fancy they deceive the Russians into believing their garrisons much stronger than they are.—Youth's Companion.

GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE IN DEMAND.

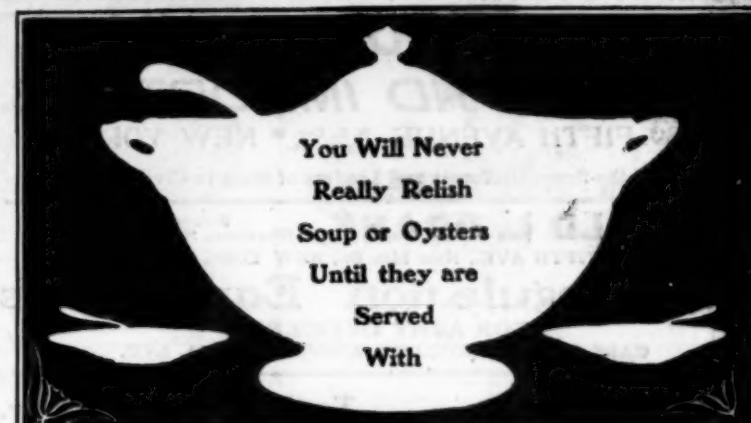
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We clip the following items from the Canadian Military Gazette:

During a recent municipal election at Swansea, Eng., one of the candidates was a volunteer officer, who announced in his speech that he had fought in three campaigns, including South Africa. In the latter, he continued, he had often done forced marches of 30 or 40 miles a day, his only bed, the desert sands, his only covering, the sky. At this point, one of the audience inquired if the narrative was strictly accurate, and received an answer in the affirmative. "Then," pleaded the questioner, "go home. You deserve better of your country than to be degraded into a town councillor. I shall vote for the other man."

A sergeant of the Seaforth Highlanders was walking down the street one day, when he noticed a bald-headed man standing at the door of a chemist's shop. "Have you anything to make the hair grow," said Sandy. "Yes," said the chemist; "here is a bottle; thousands of testimonials." "Very well, then," said Sandy; "give your head a rub of it, and I'll call in the morning to see if you're telling the truth."

The village hero had returned from the war, and was "down" to play in a football match at Huddersfield. He was sur-



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rounded by a crowd of yokels, listening to his account of the battles he had taken part in. "Yes," said the warrior, "I've had enough of warfare. It's awful." Then he took his position on the field. Ten minutes later he retired from the field limping badly. His left eye was closed, three front teeth and a thumbnail were missing, and a black-and-blue bruise adorned his right cheek. Where's the goin', Bill?" inquired a friend, as the wounded man approached. "Back to the front," replied William, "as soon as I can get."

The French Government is to plough a furrow fifteen hundred miles long across the North African desert from Tunis to Lake Tchad and lay a cable in it, both to be done at one operation. The plough,

drawn by an engine and moving a mile an hour, will open a furrow thirty inches deep and lay the cable in the bottom.

COALING AT SEA.

The problem of coaling war ships at sea seems to be well solved by the Lidgewood, Miller Marine Cableway. A very interesting pamphlet has recently come to hand which describes the invention of Mr. Spencer Miller as installed upon the U.S. Battleship "Illinois." The makers of the Marine Cableway are the Lidgewood Mfg. Co., of 96 Liberty St., New York, and they will be glad to send the pamphlet free of cost to any who will ask for it.

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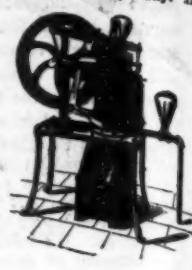
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